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VOLUME 6 NUMBER 1

JANUARY

1900

THE SAGAMORE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

THE BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL

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BROOKLINE MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT THE HIGH SCHOOL

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THE SAGAMORE

There being ten Sagamore and many Indians at Muddy River.—WINTHROP'S JOURNAL

VOLUME 6 JANUARY, 1900 NUMBER 1

THE SUPPRESSION OF WAR BY SCIENCE AND COMMERCE

ONE hundred years ago Immanuel Kant uttered a prophecy of Eternal Peace, basing his hope and expectation on the fact that in the conduct of commerce men served each other's needs. As he witnessed the beginning of the revolution in France, the uprising of the people and assertion of rights on their part, he thought that the time had come when the establishment of rights would be permanent without any reaction. In that he proved to be in error, but the grounds on which he rested the ultimate expectation of the suppression of war through the beneficent forces of commerce remain as firmly established now as they were one hundred years ago. Since then war and preparation for war have continued, until the burden has become almost unbearable to the states and nations of continental Europe.

A new commercial force has in very recent years been called to the suppression of war — the force of science and invention. Huxley holds out the hope that ere long these forces may become supreme. The great commerce of the world is conducted mainly on the grounds of mutual service and mutual benefit. The world has become a neighborhood in which each continent, island, and state may help the other, if it will, by the exchange of products. One branch of commerce, entered upon purely for the purpose of profit, conducted by the application of the highest inventive and scientific methods, is not wholly for mutual service, yet the end is the same. It can hardly be called a mutual benefit when the makers of killing implements are striving each with the other to give one side such an advantage over the other in the mere

mechanism of killing that fighting will end. The mutual benefit will come when all killing implements become so effective as to make war as absurd and archaic as it is cruel, immoral, and destructive.

If the people living at one end of Brookline had become incensed against the people at the other end, and were to take up arms in order to secure the construction of the railway over Boylston street, what a spectacle they would offer to gods and men! What difference is there between that example and the war now in progress in South Africa?

If two citizens of Brookline were to challenge each other to fight on the Town Common, it would need no law to suppress their folly. What difference is there between that example and two nations, pretending to be civilized, trying to shoot each other and to sink each other's ships?

If the graduates of the High School assumed to be better educated and more capable of governing the town than those who could never get beyond the Grammar School, and were to demand the "unconditional surrender" of their neighbors on the ground of their alleged ignorance and incapacity to manage their own affairs, what difference would there be between that undertaking and the undertaking of the Administration to force what it calls good government on the people of the Philippine Islands at the point of the bayonet?

I believe Franklin said there never was a good war and there never was a bad peace. The time will come when every war will be condemned and when criminal aggression will be suppressed either by science or by the forces of commerce. It has not always been so, because nations as well as men have been ignorant and brutal; therefore wars in defense of rights have been necessary to the progress of mankind. How soon will they cease to be necessary? This has become a practical question on which I beg to submit a few words.

Admit that high and noble qualities have been, are now, and will again be developed in the conduct of war; admit that wars in the

defense of liberty are justifiable, sometimes necessary — yet by what methods must the science of war now be practiced? What is now the art of killing, alias war?

Since the days of chivalry, when men engaged in personal contest face to face, the art of war has been greatly changed by the application of science to killing instruments. It now consists in spying, lying, ambushing, cheating, and striking in the back; in securing the service of the best mechanics who can work the most effective guns so as to overshoot the guns of the enemy. The fine art of war now consists in getting behind a rock, up in a tree or under a mud bank, so far away that the man cannot be seen or the gun heard, and with charges of smokeless powder potting the officers on the other side. In naval warfare the art consists in making a steel case that will float, inside of which skilled engineers may be tolerably safe, and from which more destructive shells may be discharged than the enemy can shoot back. It is a contest of naval engineers rather than of naval officers.

The army officer who exposes his troops in a square fight is condemned as a fool or an incompetent. In short, everything that would be dishonorable in commerce now leads to high repute in war. Every practice that would disgrace a man in trade tends to glory in the practice of killing.

This is not the fault of the military or naval men. With here and there an exception they have never invented any of the improved instruments of slaughter, but have, as a rule, been very much opposed to their adoption. Such improvements hurt their trade and compel them to alter all their tactics. No doubt the knights of old, encased in steel safes, enjoyed the tournaments among themselves, in which there was an element of chivalry and no great danger. They were probably very much disgusted when gunpowder enabled a common foot soldier to put a bullet through the iron pots which they wore on their heads.

It was not a military man who invented gunpowder; it may have been a priest, Roger Bacon. The tradesmen have made the greatest progress in inventing killing tools in recent years. So rapid has it

been that military and naval men cannot keep up. Whitney, Krupp, Remington, Maxim, Spencer, Ericson, Walmsley, Nordenfeldt, Armstrong, Laird, Cramp, and all the Scotch ship-builders have kept ahead in the past and are now so far ahead in their destructive work of invention as to make the military men almost distracted. The progress of these tradesmen has been so great that all the naval vessels over ten years old are now worthless. More than half the guns now in use are only fit for the scrap heap. The British officers have just found that out to their cost. The Frenchmen are ahead of John Bull, and the Boers have got French guns. In another ten years all the killing implements of the most effective kind now made will again be out of date. In about two years the bigger and heavier the armored battleship, the more sure to be sunk when a little submarine boat gets under her bottom. All that the defenders of harbors will have to look out for will be to sink the battleships out in the sea so that the wrecks may not obstruct the channels of the harbor.

What will become of naval glory and military fame in the face of these pestilent tradesmen who keep ahead more and more in the invention of killing machines, making lots of money out of the taxpayers, who are forced to pay for them? In peace mustn't we prepare for war? Of course we must, just as surely as we ought to take quack medicines when we are well lest the time should come when we should be ill.

Again, these tradesmen not only keep the poor army and navy officers on a stern chase trying to fit their tactics to their new inventions, but they take all the first-rate mechanics and engineers into their own machine shops and shipyards. They leave only the second rates to manage the guns and work the ships, and they never undertake of themselves to work their own killing machines. Their object is commerce. It has been profitable to them because the sooner the existing stock of guns and ships is used up or out of date, the more sure the demand has been for new ones. If the skilful and inventive tradesmen, mechanics, and engineers themselves went into the army and naval service, perhaps the competi-

tion would be fairer. But these pursuits have never proved to be attractive to men of sufficient ability to become eminent in the art of making guns and warships or in the applied sciences. Moreover when a first-rate man of this type happens to develop in the army or navy he is called out to take a more useful position in some department of commerce.

It however begins to appear that the men who are making guns and ships of war are competing among themselves rather too urgently. They may be going too fast for their own interest. The ship builders would do well to suppress the inventors of submarine boats. The makers of smokeless gunpowder would do well to choke the inventor of the poisonous Lyddite. The owners of the old patterns of artillery and rifles should set fire to the new machine shops lest their own capital should be destroyed. Why should they not practice the art of war upon each other, just as military men practice the art of killing to which their implements are applied? If these rapid improvements in the art of killing are not soon stopped, the time will come when no armies can get near enough to each other to do any harm, no matter how much each leader may try to cheat his opponent. The time has probably come when no great ships of the navy can get near to any city to do any mischief. They will be sunk outside the harbor.

What would become of "old glory" if the tradesmen working for a profit on a purely commercial basis should render warfare as idiotic and ridiculous as it is ghastly and out of date? What would happen if military glory should become only another name for sharp practice and cheating an opponent? What would the military caste do for a living if killing should be condemned as a policy as much as it is condemned morally, and if our flag should in fact become the emblem of peace and good-will which it pretends to be but is not?

It does not follow because killing instruments have become more effective that more men will be killed in actual warfare. Front attacks on defended places, the great array of one army against another in an open field, will cease to be possible. Flank move-

ments, over-shooting, striking in the back — in other words, getting glory by cheating the enemy, will save lives of privates even if officers pay the penalty of being obliged to separate themselves from the ranks in order to give orders. Even the surrender of the military caste to modern science by the order lately given in the British army to keep their swords in their scabbards so as not to attract the notice of a sharp shooter may not save them unless they fall into the ranks. This will not, however, end the worst features of death and destruction. The vice and disease of camp and barrack life will continue. Deaths from disease, which always greatly outnumber the deaths from wounds, will increase with the prolongation of wars by flanking movements, sieges, and the like, until the end comes with the final triumph of science and commerce over ignorance and the brute forces which still survive, by which modern wars, especially those for the extension of commerce, are now generated. It has been well said by an English writer that "when you scratch a jingo you find a pirate."

EDWARD ATKINSON.

A member of II Greek translates, "The Greeks, before they came into gunshot —." We suggest that he review his Greek history.

If a person should drop into Room 15 on any Monday evening he would realize that the orchestra still exists and knows how to play. We venture to ask, when is the school in general to have the pleasure of hearing its own orchestra perform?

A meeting of the B. H. S. A. A., was held on Wednesday, December 13, for the election of officers. The following were elected: President, Sidney T. Strickland; Vice-President, Hiram Dexter; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank Wilcox.

The reading of Dickens's Christmas Carol by Mr. Elliott in the Hall at the end of last term was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by all who were present. We hope that he will honor us with an entertainment again in the near future.

AT COVERDALE

IT is the incident of a barge ride, terminating with a dance, that I am about to relate. We were a merry twenty, with a charming chaperone, and bent on having a jolly good time.

Harriet, a sweet and lovely girl of some twenty odd summers, was our hostess. This promised a great deal, for the party was given in honor of a California cousin who was visiting her.

We started in the latter part of the day, when the shadows were beginning to fall, and our barge was packed. Some of the fellows started the latest popular songs, and we all joined in wherever we were able to remember the words. Before we left the center of the city, we stopped in front of a little shop, and one of the fellows was chosen to purchase horns for the entire party. Some one called after him, "Don't let them Jew you, Waddy!" but he was not educated in such purchases. The horns were little penny affairs. Some might be called musical, while others refused to toot at all. The latter misfortune caused much merriment.

We were then driven out beyond the city limits, along the roads where the houses became farther and still farther apart. The stars were out, but there were threatening storm clouds approaching. Happily, few noticed the latter, and the horns and voices drowned the low peals of thunder.

Our destination was an old-fashioned farm-house, with a dance hall running through the entire second story. The front was adorned with a long, wide veranda, on which were benches in profusion. The estate was called "Coverdale," and it had been the seat of many previous festivals, remembrances of which appeared on several frescoes on its walls and rudely cut initials on its posts and benches.

We hastened to the hall where a tabby cat was awaiting our arrival. She welcomed us with a series of mews and purrs, but she seemed to like our pianist best. Mascot of the evening, she sat on the piano and winked and blinked, and nodded wisely at all of us.

Speedily our dance cards were filled, and everything went off delightfully. We enjoyed dancing until, at a late hour, someone suggested the time. A few of us went down to the veranda to cool off. The clouds had shut out the moon and stars, and down came the tiny drops, scouts of the approaching shower, and then the whole army, dashing and charging against the blades of the grass and the weather-beaten roofs. A clump of "Old Maid's Pinks" stood near the veranda, and we gathered them in spite of the rain which was falling. They seemed to hold out each little blossom to drink in the sweetness of the shower.

Happy, in spite of the rain, we clambered back into the barge, and sang all the old college songs as well as the new ones. We sang as did the ancient mariners when returning victorious from their sea fights. They were happy and so were we.

A big red moon shone out through the rain drops, and the sky grew gray with morning as the barge made its way back to town. Thus each pleasure vanishes, and I have nothing left of this one save a tiny tin horn and a bunch of faded posies in my treasure chest.

—'02.

BOSTON THROUGH A TELESCOPE

July 4, 1899

IN a high tower, on the top of one of the Brookline hills, is a Clark telescope. Its location for inspecting Boston is admirable, for it is just distant enough to take in all parts of the city, and high enough to overlook any obstructions in the shape of hills and lofty buildings. It was my good fortune to have an opportunity to look through this telescope on the night of the Fourth of July.

The most conspicuous objects are the easiest to focus upon, and so our attention was first given to the illumined dome of the State House. This first experience with a telescope was beyond all imagination. In fact, it seemed a delusion. Each electric lamp shone as a single light, and was as easy to count as the fingers on your hand, except that it would take considerably more time. The squares beneath the gold, which are just visible to an observer just under the dome, were plainly to be seen, though at a distance of four miles. Then, for almost the first time, I realized the impressive grandeur of our State House. Wholly deserted, with only an occasional passer hurrying down the hill to see the fire-works on the Common, it seemed to be standing on guard, while the city was busy with the celebration.

The Chutes next claimed our attention. Here all was life and activity. The people hurrying after each other in a miniature procession seemed like the characters in a toy theatre, whose fate it was to be ever striving to reach some height, only to be cast down from it when attained. Though all was bright and gay, and the rockets and gorgeous showers filled the air with color, it was hard to realize that these persons were here for pleasure and amusement. One would suppose that they were set to a task that they must complete and then escape. I wonder if all our amusements, when viewed from a distance, appear thus.

Next Chinatown. Indeed, this was a scene of revelry and excitement. Harrison avenue and the intersecting streets were fairly

crammed with all sorts of people. The crowd was so thick that it was only blackness except where a huge fire-cracker was thrown into it from a window, and for a second the crowd shrank away from the spot, immediately to close over it again after the explosion. The sober Chinaman seemed transformed into some wild creature,— some fire demon. From their shops was an incessant fire of all sorts of strange fire-works and cannon-crackers. Careless of their lives and of the crowd, they recklessly threw their dangerous missiles out into the mass of people. The scene, though strange and terrible, was not a pleasant one, and we soon turned our glass to the North End.

And here I would gladly linger. What scenes of bygone days could one picture among the dark trees of Copp's Hill! The Italian inhabitants, for the most part, had deserted the ancient hill for the gayety of the Common, and the old burying-ground, lighted but dimly by the electric lights, seemed to have stepped back into history seventy-five years or more. So calm and still and dark did it seem,—and there at the gate, brightly illumined by the street lamp, was great-grandfather's tomb. I could not read the name but I knew its location well. Toward the harbor, and close to the water-front, was a splendid granite pier. With a sudden shock of surprise I saw it, for I had expected to see great-grandfather's house, which had been torn down to make room for improvements since my last visit to Copp's Hill.

With a half-sad, half-solemn feeling of awe I sought a more cheerful sight, and found full satisfaction in the Boston Common. Thousands of people, of all ages and nationalities, were standing in a surging, enthusiastic crowd, eagerly watching the fire-works. I fancied I heard the ah-ah'-s and oh-h's as each ambitious rocket shot straight upward and broke into glittering balls and then fell, and the screams of delight over the more gorgeous fixed pieces. Here and there peanut stands were scattered about, surrounded by a fringe of tired but still hungry children. And then we left the motley crowd, inexhaustibly making the most of the greatest holiday of the year, and said "Good-night" to Boston.

SKETCHES

I

IN A STREET CAR.

A NORTH-BOUND car left the Boylston-street station with a crowd of passengers, among which there was almost every type of Bostonian. Some of them interested me greatly.

I had bought a newspaper from a bright-faced urchin who hopped on at Arlington street and settled down comfortably in a corner, distant from the registers, when bang went the door, and a young lady's entrance arrested my attention. My, but she was pretty; brown eyes, brown hair, brown dress and hat, all just blended well! She opened a book and I noticed the title, "Richard Carvel," with some surprise. I had heard my sisters gossip over a box of caramels and discuss the fiction of the day, but as for reading it! Why, they'd go down to Jordan & Marsh's and get a forty-nine cent novel if they wanted to read.

Next to her there was a young fellow with a green cloth bag just out from "Tech." He had on a good-looking gray suit and a blue necktie that made me wonder where they kept them. I had been wearing some neckties that were Christmas presents from my sisters, but they always got some that they could wear themselves, if I didn't like them, which fact would make me destitute if I acknowledged it. He had on a soft gray hat and it was pushed back to show a lot of light curls,—detestable effeminate curls! I never can understand why a fellow will let his hair curl. Those things should be left for girls and poodle dogs.

Beside this young man my eye fell on a bright-eyed boy with a large box across his knees. A crimson cord down the side seam of his trousers indicated that he was somebody's "Buttons," and he handled the box in a happy-go-lucky sort of way that no amount of caution could allay. It does seem a pity to see one so young in service, but he seemed very happy withal.

The box kept shifting around and often moved rather near the lady who sat next to him, and her expression spoke volumes of

annoyance although she did not reproach him. She grasped a small satchel in one hand and held the other extended to ward off the approaching box of her neighbor. He, meanwhile, was totally unconscious of her discomfort.

A venerable old man was seated next to her and he watched the procedure with a kindly twinkle in his eyes that showed not a little amusement. I like to see a person who melts into a smile over the ridiculous instead of assuming a superior expression of disgust. This man seemed as if he would be a pleasant person to talk with; however, I was not canvassing for any manufacturers of patent clothes wringers or dish cloths, so I concluded that I had better watch him from a distance.

Just then on an opposite newspaper I saw the staring words, "England is Irate," so picked up my own and was soon lost in its contents until the conductor threw open the door and howled "Colchester street."

I have often wondered since then if the box met with any catastrophe before it reached its destination and if the old man's eyes have ceased to twinkle. M. L. S., '02.

II

AT JAMAICA POND.

She hadn't been on the ice for two years, and didn't know how to skate, even then. At least, she said she didn't know how, and she didn't care, either, for there was no real fun in it. Her idea seemed to be that you went skooting off, stood up if possible, and if this proved impossible, let yourself go; if there was anything left after they picked you up, you pulled yourself together, started off, and did the whole thing over again. It never occurred to her that we skated for the jolly good times we had. She said, besides, that she hated to get so cold, and that the wind gave her a hideous color. We spoke of the bonfires on the bank, and she said she knew all about those,—while you were trying to thaw out your hands, the wind howled up and down your back, and if you turned around, and

tried to get warm in that locality, some feeling friend was sure to ask "if you weren't trying to burn up your skirts?"

In spite of her objections, we decided that she'd simply have to go. One of us found an old pair of skates,—a pair that wouldn't be missed if anything should happen, and with much urging we at length got her over to the pond. We were congratulating ourselves because the hardest part was well over, but we hadn't reckoned on the crowd of skaters that were there. "Did we think she was going to make a fool of herself before all those people?" Not she, and she started on a bee-line for home. We headed her off, called her "squealer," and finally got her skates on. One of the boys supported her on the end of his hockey stick, and off they started. She went about six feet and then wanted to rest, so they rested. Then they started on, but her left foot, forgetting where it belonged, insisted upon going off sideways and, giving a shriek, she clutched the air violently; but she didn't go over. And they rested some more.

She must have been on skates before or she never could have stood up at all, and we all decided it was a bluff about her not knowing how, until it came our turn to take her around the pond. Every time we got within six feet of the edge, she would begin to flop and then steer straight for the weakest spot in the ice. When asked "what on earth she was trying to do, and if she wanted to drown us both?" she said "it scared her so to go near the edge, and she wished we could keep more in the middle; she was sure she did her best to keep from the horrid place."

We all got pretty tired of taking her around before the afternoon was up, for she wouldn't try to strike out for herself; but when we suggested that she make the attempt, she answered with such a pathetic air, "Why, you *know* I can't skate," that the fellows would take pity on her and take her around the ice again.

"And great was the fall thereof!" I'm sure I don't know what she was trying to do, but when we felt the ice heave, we looked up to see a confused jumble in the middle. Her muff landed in our midst, and we sent out a searching party for her hat.

She wanted to go home after that, and so did we; and as one of the fellows was taking off her skates she managed to gasp, "I've had a lovely time!" F. J., '01.

III

AN AUTUMN SCENE.

See the leaves fall, chasing each other through the bracing air. A playful red one, whirling in the breeze, pursues a fellow in sober brown, as it falls to nestle among the protecting grass and weeds. Now a wind springs up, shaking down from the trees a rustling shower of brown, yellow, and red. A squirrel, tail in air, jumps fearlessly from branch to branch, his cheeks puffed out with his winter's supply of nuts.

A protesting rustle comes through the half-open window as a small boy kicks his way through the dry leaves heaped up in the gutter.

Children, anxiously longing for winter with its snowstorms, breathe into the keen air with satisfaction as they shout to each other, "Hi, Jimmy! I can see my breath."

Yet to some there are always sad thoughts connected with the season of the year when the leaves fall and the winds blow.

"Look at the leaves. How gracefully they fall! And in their journey, short from branch to earth, how they put on a final fleeting charm! And, although loath to molder on the ground, they strive to give their fall the grace of flight."

E. R., '00.

THE SAGAMORE

Published monthly throughout the school year, at the High School Building, Brookline, Mass., and devoted to the interests of the Brookline High School.

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COMMUNICATIONS may be left in the hands of the editors at school, or mailed to Edward W. Morse, Jr., Sumner road, Brookline. Contributors will please write legibly on one side of the paper only and sign their names, which need not appear in print. All MSS. must be received by the 12th of the month; rejected MSS. will be remailed to the owners if accompanied with the necessary postage.

SUBSCRIPTIONS — By mail, seventy-five cents a year, payable in advance. SINGLE COPIES — 15 cents. On sale at the Brookline News Co.'s store. SUBSCRIPTIONS are to be sent to the Subscription Manager, C. E. Fox, 86 Cypress Street, Brookline.

ADVERTISING RATES may be obtained by addressing Advertising Manager.

Entered at the Boston Post-Office as Second-Class Mail Matter.

AT last THE SAGAMORE is on its feet again. Overwhelmed as it was during the latter part of the summer term by pecuniary embarrassments and lack of interest on the part of the school, it was impossible for the Editorial Board to publish the last issues. Not a little credit is due to the class of '02, whose untiring efforts have aroused sufficient enthusiasm in the school to warrant the continuance of THE SAGAMORE. The Business and Advertising Managers are also to be congratulated upon setting the paper upon a sound financial basis. The present Editorial Board is determined to uphold the former standard of the paper. Only let the school support THE SAGAMORE with plenty of good contributions and its success is assured.

THE SAGAMORE has decided to duplicate the offer made in November, 1896, by offering prizes for the two best short stories written by members of the school. The first prize will be five dollars, the second three. The following are the conditions of the contest: All contestants must be subscribers to THE SAGAMORE; the stories must not exceed twelve hundred words, and papers containing more will not be considered. All manuscripts must be in before February 25th. The writers will sign fictitious names to their papers and drop them, together with a sealed envelope containing both the assumed and the real names, into the SAGAMORE box. The stories will be judged by judges announced in the next issue; and when the two best are selected, the envelopes will be opened and the prizes given to the writers whose assumed names on the papers correspond to the assumed names in the envelopes. THE SAGAMORE reserves the right to keep all manuscript received. We sincerely hope that every one will avail themselves of this offer. Don't say you can't write a story; sit down and try. The person who wins not only gains distinction for himself but honor for his class as well. In 1896 twenty-six contestants handed in stories. Let there be fifty this year.

ATHLETICS

FOOT-BALL

THE football season of '99 was on the whole very successful, although Brookline only finished in second place. It must be said, however, that it is the highest position Brookline has ever held in the senior league. The result might have been different if the numerous coaches that appeared at the end of the season had come earlier. The graduates of the school arrived in crowds the day before the English High game, but they came too late. Next year it is hoped that they will appear at the first of the season.

English High undoubtedly gained her title of the best. Brookline was the only interscholastic school to score upon her. Strickland gained the honor of making right end, and Dexter one of

the guards on the all-interscholastic team. Quigley tied with Nichols of English High for left half-back.

The league summary follows: —

CLUBS.	English High	Brookline	Somerville	Camb. Manual	Boston Latin	Dorchester	Points won	Games won
English High		22	36	22	23	46	149	5
Brookline High	6		6	*0	*6	24	42	2
Somerville High	0	0		0	12	5	17	2
Cambridge Manual	0	*0	*0		*11	35	46	1
Boston Latin	0	*6	5	*11		11	33	1
Dorchester High	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Points lost	6	28	47	33	52	121		
Games lost	0	1	2	1	2	5		

*Tie game.

Morse was elected captain for next year, and we hope he will perform his duties as well as Wilcox has done.

PRACTICE GAMES

Sept. 25. Brookline 16, Wellesley High 0, at Brookline.
Sept. 30. Salem High 6, Brookline 0, at Salem.
Oct. 4. Brookline 26, Roxbury Latin 0, at Brookline.
Oct. 6. Brookline 16, Chelsea 0, at Brookline.
Oct. 10. Brookline 11, Newton High 6, at Newton.
Oct. 13. Brookline 23, Hopkinson 0, at Charles River Park.
Oct. 20. Cambridge High and Latin, 18, Brookline 6, at Charles River Park.

BASE-BALL

Wilcox, at a meeting of last year's baseball players, resigned his captaincy for this year, and Carl Marshall was elected.

NEWS NOTES

Wanted — Jokes for the Humor Column.

Hiram Dexter, '02, is to be captain of the track team for the present year.

Carroll Perkins, '99, has recently made the Harvard Freshman Mandolin Club.

Charles W. Lewis, 1900, holds the office of baseball manager for the ensuing year.

Austin Parker, '98, is taking a business course at Bryant and Stratton's Business College.

S. Henry Skilton, '99, has had the honor of captaining the Freshman eleven at Williams during the past season.

The following fellows received "B's" for good work on the Football eleven: Marshall, Holwill, Farley, Viles, Quigley, and Phillips.

We hear that a very diminutive "ragtime lady" has appeared as a member of the junior class. Will children ever cease to be children?

"Rab" Seaver, B. H. S. '96, and Williams, 1900, won the tennis tournament at Williams, defeating E. H. Woodward in the finals, 6–3, 5–7, 6–1, 6–1.

Keep all THE SAGAMORES — at the end of the school year files may be neatly bound in buckram in the school colors for the small sum of fifty cents.

We are all sorry to hear that Miss Gerlach is going to leave us at the first of the month. She has taught in the school for seven years, and her many friends will regret her departure.

We are very sorry to hear that Allan D. Converse, a member of the Senior class, has left the school. Mr. Sanford suggests that Converse was headed the right way — Yale! Yale! Yale!

The class of '99 recently held their first annual banquet at Young's Hotel. There were over twenty fellows present. Carroll Perkins was toast-master, making several eloquent (?) speeches.

Moved: That the dressing-room to 11 be enlarged to accommodate the hats of *all* the boys. The girls' desks are not large enough to hold these articles, in addition to all the combs, apples, hatpins, dolls, and books with which the desks of "the young ladies of the junior class" must of a necessity be burdened.

We are pleased to hear that "Phil" Fox, '99, "won his numerals" by playing on the victorious Harvard Freshmen eleven, which gave the Yale Freshmen such a thorough thrashing this fall.

Miss Elise Smith, formerly a member of the class of '01, has announced her engagement to Mr. Jones. Miss Smith was very popular among her classmates. We extend our heartiest congratulations.

At the annual Sportsmen's Show, to be held in the Mechanic's Building in the latter part of February, the Brookline boys will enter a basket-ball team to compete for an interscholastic cup. Good luck, fellows!

Among the athletic events of the coming season are the following: Boston Athletic Association Meet, at the Mechanic's Building, Feb. 3; and Newton High School Meet, at the drill shed, Newtonville, Feb. 22.

The girls' basket-ball team, captained by Willa Morlock, won a victory over the Brighton High School basket-ball team, with a score of 28 to 4. If the team repeats last year's performance we will have just cause to feel proud of it.

We congratulate Radford McCormick, 1900, on establishing a new record for 50 yards at the swimming contest held at the anniversary of the Brookline Public Baths. He made the distance in the remarkably good time of 33 4-5 seconds.

The prizes, consisting of two dollars and a half and one dollar gold pieces which are each year given, by an unknown donor, to the two best debaters in the Debating Club, were awarded to Harold Williams, '99, and Albert Nyhen, '99, respectively. Both did exceedingly good work in the season just passed.

There has always been a certain amount of curiosity in the school in respect to the ages of different teachers. The other day, in the College English class, the teacher gave a clue to work upon. It was something like this,—"I remember in the middle of the century"—etc. How deceitful appearances sometimes are!!

Despite the fact that every meeting of the Debating Club finds the Seniors conspicuous by their absence, the club is in a prosperous condition and the attendance good. Evidently the Seniors are slow to realize a good thing when they see it, or it is possible that they imagine their attendance in the past has placed them in a position where they no longer need oratorical training!

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND

When you get the ague the only thing you can do is to shake it off. —[Ex.

Prof. (taking Freshman by the shoulder) "I believe Satan has hold of you."

Freshman—"I believe he has, sir." —[Ex.

George—"A man lived forty days on nothing. What do you think of that?"

Colly—"A rather fast man."—[Ex.

"Do you like Cæsar?"

"No."

"Why?"

"He had too much Gaul."—[Ex.

She—"Why do they call a battle ship 'she,' do you suppose?"

He—"I suppose because there are so many arms about her."—[Ex.

Judge—"Why did you steal this man's purse?"

Prisoner—"I thought the change might do me good."—[Ex.

Sarcastic teacher—"What is the product of five potatoes and two pounds of meat?"

Senior—"Hash!"—[Ex.

Question—Why doesn't the man in the moon get married?

Answer—Because he only gets a quarter a week, and he has to save that to get full on.—[Ex.

Student—"How is it, Doctor, that I always take cold in my head?"

Doctor—"It is a well-known principle, sir, that a cold is most likely to settle in the weakest part."—Ex.

A Bostonian, travelling in the interior of New Jersey, drove up to a wayside inn, and to the attendant who appeared said: "Young man, extricate the quadruped from the vehicle, stabulate him, and donate him an ample supply of nutritious aliment, and when the aurora of morn, blushing like a bride, shall have again illuminated the eastern horizon, I will reward you with a pecuniary compensation according to the merits of your amiable hospitality."

The boy stared,—then, stepping to the door said: "Fadder, dere's a furriner out here. Maybe he wants som't'ing."—Ex.

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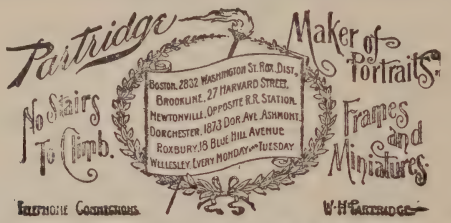
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VOLUME 6 NUMBER 2

FEBRUARY
1900

THE SAGAMORE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
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THE SAGAMORE

There being ten Sagamore and many Indians at Muddy River.—WINTHROP'S JOURNAL

VOLUME 6 FEBRUARY, 1900 NUMBER 2

SOME POINTS ON THE RIGHTS AND THE CHARACTER OF THE BOERS

THE South African War involves so many intricate questions, not generally fully comprehended in their bearing upon the causes and consequences of this momentous conflict, that a consideration of some of these questions may perhaps help us to a broader and sounder view of it.

The physical geography of South Africa has been an important factor in the development of the Boer character and type of civilization.

The southern tropic crosses South Africa just north of the Limpopo river, which separates the "Transvaal" from the British province of Rhodesia, so that the two Boer republics and the British colonies of Natal and Cape Colony are all within the south temperate zone, and may be considered fitted for the permanent home and high development of the white race. The area of these four South African countries (458,340 square miles) is about that of our Southern states east of the Mississippi (446,230 square miles); but there is a great difference of climate, due to natural causes which necessarily control the development of the industries and thereby the character of the population.

With us there is an ample rainfall, well distributed throughout the year, and for this reason agriculture prospers in our Southern states which are preëminent for their farms. In South Africa the

rainfall is much less and for months no rain falls. Consequently agriculture is not profitable except in special localities. So instead of cultivating wheat and cotton, the population are engaged in raising cattle and sheep on the broad treeless prairies of South Africa. Thus from climatic causes the Boers are a pastoral rather than an agricultural people; and, moving from place to place with their herds as the pasturage fails, they have become nomadic in their habits — exactly the reverse of an agricultural people which is tied to the farm and therefore sedentary in its habit.

A study of the wind and climate charts in our works on physical geography will show the belts of calms encircling the earth. The northern calm-belt, called the "Calms of Cancer," because it follows the Tropic of Cancer, extends from 25° to 30° north of the Equator. It sweeps across the Pacific, Southern California, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Northern Mexico, and Northern Texas — along the northern coast of Africa, across Asia Minor, Syria and Persia, into the deserts of Turkestan and Chinese Tartary.

Because of the small rainfall and long droughts, agriculture has no fair chance without irrigation; but with irrigation no region of the earth is so prolific for the farmer. The spring rains start the grass which is cured as hay on the ground during the long droughts of summer, so that cattle can pasture all the year round. Hence this belt is the natural habitat of the pastoral races and their horses; cattle and sheep take care of themselves both summer and winter; and deer, buffalo and other ruminants belong to this belt. This is the great natural grazing region of the Northern Hemisphere — the home of the Indian hunting tribes, of the Mexican rancheros, and of the cowboys of our country, and of the pastoral races of Northern Africa and Central Asia. Thus the inhabitants of this belt are naturally nomadic, moving about with their flocks and herds wherever pasturage is best, and their roving instincts make them less law abiding than agricultural peoples, and not only restless but predisposed to be "a law unto themselves,"— to take the law into their own hands.

The cowboy of our Western prairies finds his prototype in the Arab and the Cossack and the horseman herders of the Steppes of Turkistan and Asiatic Russia. Restless hunters, rovers by instinct, these races have always chafed under the restraints of civilization and its established laws.

In the Southern Hemisphere we find a similar belt of calms,— the "Calms of Capricorn,"— extending round the earth between 25° and 30° south of the Equator. This belt sweeps across Australia, where are raised millions of sheep; across the pampas of the Argentine Republic swarming with horses, cattle and sheep, and thence across South Africa north of the great mountain barrier between Cape Colony and the Boer republics, which are now fighting for their independence and — be it also observed — for the control of South Africa.

The same "cowboy spirit," already noted in the grazing belt of the Northern Hemisphere, is found among the herdsmen of Australia, among the Gauchos (herdsmen) of the Argentine and Uruguay, and we may expect to find it preëminent among the Boers of the Orange River Valley. Their very nature is unavoidably that of a nomad people, their race-instincts are the result of their environment for several generations — their isolation on broad prairies and in valleys surrounded by lofty treeless mountains, guarding their cattle from wild beasts and wild men by personal courage and prompt action rather than by appeal to the police and courts, which are incidents of the artificial peace of settled agricultural and industrial communities.

Thus the Boer character is the outgrowth of conditions of life impressed upon them for generations by their roving life on the "veldt" — the prairie plateau of South Africa. This seems to explain the great difference observed between the home-loving, phlegmatic, and law-abiding Dutch people of Holland, and the roving and lawless Boers of South Africa.

The Dutch colonization of South Africa dates from 1652,— four years after the close of those dreadful religious wars which devastated and barbarized Europe in the interest of dogmatic theology;

and the Dutch were as famous then for religious bigotry as for reckless courage and bold adventure. Happily the progress of civilization during the centuries since then have modified these characteristics and humanized the Hollander of today ; but the far-away colonists, on the outskirts of the civilized world, had as his guide the civilization of Holland at the time of his emigration to South Africa. In a word — the Boer of today represents the ideals, the instincts and the civilization of the seventeenth century. As a recent writer in the North American Review (February, 1900, p. 201) has aptly described the Boer character, it is "narrow, strong, tyrannical, pious — such were the Boers two hundred years ago, and such in all essentials (and this it is important to remember) are they today. For they are an instance of what is known as '*arrested development*' similar to the civilization of China and Mexico. Up to a certain date, in this case the seventeenth century, they formed part and parcel of the world's onward and evolving stream of history and expansion. But from causes and conditions of which they were themselves unconscious they ceased, not to live, but to grow. . . . It must always be remembered that the Boers of today are a people of the seventeenth century."

And so it really seems — whether we read the proclamations of President Kruger with their scriptural texts or the Bible as their sole literature — that the Boers of today are imbued with the Old Testament idea that they are the chosen people, their land the promised land, and the native races predestined to their wrath and to be their hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The supremacy of the Boers in South Africa, the establishment of a great Boer confederation there, and the expulsion of the British would mean the turning back of the destiny of South Africa to the narrow bigotry of the seventeenth century from the higher and nobler civilization of the nineteenth century, throbbing with broad and generous sympathies and instinct with modern life and progress. In a word, the real significance of the struggle is that this war in South Africa is a contest between the lower civilization of the seventeenth century and the nobler civilization

of the nineteenth century. And history has demonstrated in all previous conflicts of ideals of humanity that the higher type is sure to win.

The declared object of the Great Trek of 1836 from Cape Colony across the mountains into the Orange River Valley was the hateful policy of the British government in recognizing that all men had equal protection under the law, which was put in force immediately after the treaty of cession of Dutch Africa to Great Britain in 1814. The habitual ill-treatment of the negroes by the Dutch Boers produced great friction. The attempt in 1815 to arrest one of the Boers for a serious assault on a negro servant was resisted by armed force and bloodshed, for which thirty-nine were tried by jury and five were hanged. This is known in colonial history as the Massacre of Slagter's Nek.

The subsequent protection of the native races from Boer encroachments upon their territories was deemed by the Boers an infringement of their predestined right to make the natives their hewers of wood and drawers of water, with their unlimited power to enforce obedience of the heathen. So that when slavery was abolished in 1835 the Boers deemed the cup of bitterness full to overflowing, and they decided to emigrate northward beyond the control of the British government. It should be noted that many of the British colonists were slave owners at that time; they conformed to the law and changed the condition of their slaves to that of indentured servants, accepting compensation from the government. It is not known that any of the British slaveholders emigrated because of the emancipation of their slaves.

There is, however, a reasonable doubt whether the British policy of equal rights and equal laws for the civilized white man and the barbarous native races was really just and wise. If the white and black races had been on a similar footing of civilization and had similar instincts there would be no ground for complaint. But as such was not the case, the policy was not unfairly stigmatized by the Boers in their manifesto as "vexatious laws" resulting in a "continual system of plunder which we have endured from the Kaffirs

and other colored classes." Bearing in mind that the Boers were a pastoral people, whose principal property was their cattle, it is easily understood that cattle-stealing (for which the blacks were notorious) was so serious an offense as to demand summary punishment by the courts. In many of our own states with large pastoral interests horse-stealing has been a capital crime. Apparently the British colonial government, then all appointed by the crown, failed to realize the importance of such consideration. At all events the failure to do so resulted in serious friction and ultimately caused a chronic ill-feeling on the part of the Boers. Thus the secession came about,— the Great Trek of 1836 across the mountains.

In the United States we had a great Mormon emigration into the wilderness of Utah, largely owing to the murder of Joseph Smith and his brother, by a mob breaking into the Illinois jail where they were awaiting trial. It is not known that the perpetrators of this lynching were ever seriously punished.

There is a marked similarity between the Boer Trek and the Mormon emigration; the object in both cases was to escape beyond the reach of "vexatious laws" and preserve their peculiar institution. They each moved a long distance into an unoccupied land — new lands in so far as there was no white population or established municipal government.

But nevertheless the government did in both cases have a legal title to the territory by treaty, which as the public need developed became an object for the government to enforce. Until the occasion arose, the government, though not abandoning its paramount right, allowed matters to drift along quietly. In the case of Utah, the interference of the Mormon oligarchy with the emigrant trains caused our government to send a strong military force to bring the Mormons to terms. Subsequently Congress enforced all its rights to control the internal government of Utah, even to the suppression of its peculiar domestic institution, when the building of a transcontinental railroad rendered a complete suppression of the political power of the Mormon church necessary.

In the Transvaal (and Orange Free State, because of its alliance with the Transvaal,) the development of a continental railway system requires the recognition of the paramount authority of the British government throughout South Africa.

As the paramount power, Great Britain is bound to protect the subjects of friendly foreign powers who may reside and have property interests in the Transvaal. Those powers have the right to hold Great Britain responsible for wrongs suffered by their citizens in the Transvaal. Moreover, Great Britain owes full protection to her own citizens there resident. It seems undeniable that the Uitlanders — British and foreign — have been oppressed and wronged by the Transvaal oligarchy ; that their property interests are of incalculable value. Therefore the enforcement of British overlordship or suzerainty seems an imperative duty. Indeed, this is not a merely sentimental or technical question, but a very practical matter affecting the opening of a vast continent to modern civilization.

As to title, the United States derives its title to Utah from treaties, though neither government knew nor cared where the Salt Lake territory was situated. Though the country was practically an unexplored wilderness, the title remained unimpaired by non-usance. Hence the Mormons did not escape from the jurisdiction of the United States when they emigrated to Utah, and their occupancy was no more than that of "squatters."

As to South Africa, the Dutch ceded to Great Britain by treaty of 1814 all their right and title to South African territory. Those rights had already covered much of the seacoast and the lower Orange River. Long before the Dutch Boers attempted to settle in the Orange River Valley, the British explorations had made known the interior of both Orange Free State and the Transvaal, and the Boers availed of these reports of government to push forward their settlements.

Hence the exclusive claim to the territory seems as unfounded in the case of the Boers as in that of the Mormons.

HORACE N. FISHER.

SKETCHES

I

THE LATIN AGONY

AFTER a last fond look through the window at the apples dangling on the trees, Johnny slouches slowly, gracefully into his seat at the back of the Latin class.

This particular Johnny knows that he is entirely unprepared to-day, and is hoping that his guardian fate will keep the teacher from calling on him to recite. He opens his book softly, and leans over it with that very absorbed expression which is to tell the teacher that he, Johnny, is quite a model Johnny, and deeply interested in his Latin. A shrewd observer, who has not yet entirely forgotten the ways of boys, might also add that, by keeping his head down, Johnny hopes to be quite hidden from sight, and therefore entirely free from danger of a rude awakening from his reflections. A pretty practice this, boys, but quite useless!

The hour is nearly passed. Several other Johnnies have labored through a tedious recitation with more or less success; but our Johnny still gazes intently at the long page of poetry.

Only ten minutes more, surely the guardian fate will continue to be kind for ten minutes! But just now something troubles that guardian fate, whether it be tooth-ache or cramps no one will ever know, for with an awful distinctness a voice announces, "Johnny Jones."

They say that all manner of things run in quick succession through the mind of one who drowns; so in this second many ways of escape flash through Johnny's small head. He might flop limply over on his book and pretend to be asleep; he might yell "*fire*" with all the power of his boy's lungs and scatter the class in all directions, anything to take up those dreadful ten minutes.

But, looking up by accident, our friend finds turned expectantly towards him what seems to be a sea of faces. Before he knows it, he has risen awkwardly to his feet with an inward wish that a happy thought might help him out in some way or other.

Johnny glances dully at the page until a stage whisper comes up from one of his fellow-sufferers, "Line seventeen." Ah, good luck, the line begins with "Æneas," that is easy enough; so Johnny, careful to take up all the time possible, drawls out "Æneas——" What the deuce is the next word? Johnny digs vigorously at his hair and shifts over to the other foot; then commences again, "Æneas——" How still everything is. A hunk of rubber hits the back of his neck; if only he were the happy Johnny who, safe in his seat, could snap rubber at another fellow's neck.

Wonder if the teacher knows that her hair is falling down in the back.

But this will never do, for a titter runs over the class. Johnny makes a third grand attempt, "Æneas——."

Just here the gong rings, and Johnny, very crimson as to face and dishevelled as to hair, drops into his seat.

Too bad the gong struck! —'01.

II

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF 1899

All day long the dust has been blowing in clouds through the streets of Mexico City. It is nearly three o'clock in the afternoon; the people are beginning to go about, the stores are opening again and things in general have an air of waking up. The bells in the Cathèdral strike the hour; but strange to say, instead of stopping on the stroke of three, they continue to ring out. The crowds stand for a moment wondering; then a death-like silence falls over the city broken only by the ringing of the bells. The people are all down on their knees praying and telling their beads as fast as they can, for they begin to realize that they are in the midst of an earthquake.

A horse car, or rather a mule car, comes down the street. The driver does not yet know what is happening; but just as a policeman staggers across the sidewalk with his arm raised signaling for him to stop, the mules stumble and fall on their knees. Now the motion is clearly felt, and to one unaccustomed to earthquakes it is

the most singular sensation he has ever experienced. The earth sways, the trees bend, the water rises out of the fountains and the people kneel in the center of the streets. Here and there one can see a devout Catholic dragging a less pious sister to her knees, and telling her to pray that the end of the world may be averted.

In some places walls and houses are falling to the ground and in the "cristalerias," havoc is wrought as the costly lamps slam against the walls and a crash is heard as great vases and exquisite china fall, shivered.

The Americans are much more frightened than the Mexicans; at least they show their fright more. They push and slide and fall down the stairs, in frantic haste to escape from the swaying buildings, and sometimes they even forget their English and cry out in their adopted language.

But as all things end, even an earthquake must stop sometime; and you may be sure the people are thankful when the swaying is over.

"Wasn't it dreadful?" "Yes, I never had such an awful feeling before; did you?" "I hear the National Palace is cracked, and the Cathedral too." "Just think, the great engines were actually rolled out of the roundhouse!" "It lasted two minutes, the longest earthquake felt for centuries." These were some of the many things people said, whenever they met, for the next week or two. Longer than that; for even now, should you be a tourist in the land of Mañana, some one would be likely to say: "You should have been here last year on January twenty-fourth to have experienced an earthquake; then you would have had something worth while telling your American friends in the States."

However, take the advice of one who knows what it's like and keep away when an earthquake is prophesied. It's much better to hear about than to feel. —'02.

III

A MOUNTAIN FASTNESS

The sun was hurrying down toward the horizon just as the little mountain train left the village and began to make its ascent for

the last time that day. As we crept upwards sometimes through meadows, and sometimes over high bridges, far beneath which we could see the torrents roaring downward to the valley below, we were interested in watching the village grow toylike and finally disappear from sight. But now our attention was drawn to the great snow mountains which we were gradually approaching. The very highest tips were bathed in sunlight, while all below was in shadow. After creeping heavenwards for an hour or so, we stopped at the height of six thousand feet. The view here was beautiful, for just a mile away were the great snow giants holding their heads seven thousand feet above us, and standing there in their majesty. The only sounds which broke the stillness were the distant roar of avalanches and the gentle tinkle of hundreds of cowbells.

— '02.

A SUMMER EVENING

The day is gently sinking to a close,
And all the air is filled with ruddy haze,
The great sun sinks behind the hills, and sends
Its bright shafts through the fields of golden maize.

Slowly the twilight falls upon the land,
And covers with its dark, obscuring veil
The fertile fields, the sheltered flocks and herds,
The high hill and the cool sequestered dale.

In the broad heavens the twinkling stars appear,
And, while mists from the rippling rivers rise,
The silver crescent of the bright new moon
Hangs glimmering in the fading western skies.

—— '00.

THE CONSECRATION TO ART

Translated from the German

UNDER the thatched roof of a poor hut a delicate child was lying on the first day of his life. Outside, a dense gray mist was sweeping, ghostlike, past the darkened windows, and the wind was wailing mournfully over the desolate heath. So light and clear had been the sunny morning of that day; so gloomy and dark had the evening drawn on after a heavy thunder shower, that no bright sunshine, no gentle moonlight, no friendly starlight had welcomed the little one on his entrance into the world with promises of happiness; but the gray twilight concealed compassionately the bare walls and other evidences of deepest poverty. Then the spirits floated in, which appear at each cradle, to lay therein their costly gifts, and sometimes to distribute the most beautiful ones in the neediest and poorest huts. But today they stood sadly beside the humble bed, and the first of them, showing mournfully the empty horn of plenty, said: "Poor child! Thou hast seen the light of the world in an unhappy hour! I would gladly give thee all my presents to soften thy hard lot, but alas, I have given them all away, and nothing is left for thee." A second approached and said sadly: "Up there in that princely castle lie in the cradle a lovely pair of twins, boy and girl. We hastened thither, and left them all our gifts, beauty and vigor, riches and greatness, honor and gold, bright intellect, and friendliness which wins hearts. The bright morning star and the lovely blush of the young day shone towards them as a happy omen, and bade them welcome; we bestowed our gifts with free hands, and now no more are left for this poor child." So the spirits mourned in hearty sympathy with the delicate child and meditated in vain how they could help him. Then a bright light poured through the darkened room, and a tall, grave goddess floated towards the cradle. "If you," she said, turning to the spirits, "have nothing left for this forsaken child, I will take him into my service and consecrate him to the priesthood of art." So speaking, she pressed the stamp of immortality on the pure infant

brow, and turned to go. "Tall Goddess," now began one of the spirits modestly, "what were the best and most glorious gifts that we could give, compared to yours? Our gifts are useless and worthless to those mortals to whom your hand is consecrated. In your service he will find all that the heart of man could wish; fame, which will carry his name through all lands, abundance of riches and treasure." "You are wrong," answered the grave goddess. "I cannot bestow such gifts. The worthiest and most faithful of my disciples have often been the poorest of men. The very ones, who really serve themselves, and follow me only in the eyes of the world, often become undeservedly rich in power and gold, and perhaps are most successful when they have withdrawn farthest from me." "And what will be the lot of this little child?" asked another spirit earnestly. "His strength will be exhausted in the hard struggle for existence, and he will be misjudged by his contemporaries, who cannot understand him. His dying eye will glance over the same bare, comfortless walls which his first sight showed him, and his beautiful, thirsting soul will long in vain for those bright fields which he sees in spirit, and which his brush tries to fetter to the canvas. This child will end his days in the poor-house." "And wherewith, O Goddess, will you reward his faithfulness?" asked the spirits, painfully undeceived. "He will be a priest in the sanctuary of beauty, and in the creation of his divine work he will forget the misery which surrounds him. If you should lay twice as many gifts at his feet, to make him renounce his art and my service, he would smilingly refuse them. But out of the stones with which the best and greatest of men are often persecuted by their contemporaries, posterity will erect a monument to their memory; their names stand written in the stars, and their spirit works forever on in coming generations." So speaking, the goddess disappeared, and the spirits silently followed; but the mother of the child, who had seen all this in her dreams, awoke with tears in her eyes, kissed the little one with painful fervor, and whispered softly: "Poor, happy child!"

H. L. G., '02.

THE SAGAMORE

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CONSIDERABLE interest and not a little merriment was aroused among the scholars by Dr. Fillebrown's recent address before the school on the voice and the proper methods for its culture. After a few introductory words from Mr. Sanford, he began his talk by demonstrating the necessary positions for the head and trunk, in order to obtain the best possible quality of tone. He then proceeded to enumerate the various organs used and the especial part played by each. Dr. Fillebrown had charts on the platform on which were printed various exercises intended to develop and test the quality of tone. When he applied the test to

the school, a chorus of discordant nasal cries arose — Hings, Hoos, and the like — that would have shamed the vainest peacock in existence. Luckily for Mr. Cole the gong rang, and the school filed out, causing the corridors to ring with inharmonious noises.

The following letter from Mr. William Nash, a graduate and former president of the Debating Club, was received not long ago and read before the school. We print it so that the conditions of the contest may be thoroughly understood: —

My dear Mr. Sanford, — After careful consideration I take pleasure in offering through you to the members of the High School Debating Club a prize of ten dollars' worth of books, to be awarded each year to some member of the club, who shall, in the opinion of the judges hereinafter mentioned, be deemed worthy to receive it.

The terms under which the prize is offered are these: The president of the club shall appoint a committee of three, of which he shall be one, who shall keep a close record of the work done by the various members of the club, during the school year, and this committee shall, within two weeks after the last meeting of the club, during its school year, report to you either four or six debaters, who in their judgment are worthy of a further trial. As soon as practical thereafter, a debate shall be had in the presence of the school, and such others as may wish to attend, upon some topic selected by you. At this debate there are to be three judges whom I will appoint, on consultation with you, and they, after hearing the arguments of the speakers, shall determine which of the number is entitled to the prize. In this semi-public debate, each speaker shall speak twice; once in formal argument and again in rebuttal, and the judges shall give equal weight to the arguments presented and the manner of presenting them in each form of discussion.

Very respectfully yours,

Wm. G. Nash.

It is almost needless to say that a vote of thanks was at once sent to Mr. Nash from the school at large as well as from the Debating Club.

ATHLETICS

BASKET-BALL is the leading feature in the sporting world at present. It also has taken a firm hold upon not only the girls but also the boys of our school. A few weeks ago Brookline was asked to form a team to play in an interscholastic league to be held at the Sportsman's Show, Mechanics Building. Hiram Dexter has done his best and has formed a team which will play English High School on February 23d. The winner of this game will play either Browne and Nichols, Melrose High, or Fitchburg High. Captain Dexter has small hopes of giving an account of himself at the Sportsman's Show, because he has had so little time to form a team. English High has already beaten Brookline in two games. The first was played in the English High school drill hall, and its summary is as follows :—

Packard, f.	f. W. Dexter.
Grimes, f.	f. Underhill.
Tracy, c.	c. H. Dexter.
Alexander, b.	b. Cahill.
Bogardus, b.	b. Quigley.

Score, English High, 12; Brookline, 7. Referee, Wilcox; Timer, Marshall.

The second game was played at Brookline Friday, February 16, and English High won by a score of 29 to 18.

The girls' basket-ball team composed of Misses Morlock, Miller, Beard, Judd, Coulter, Quinlan, Blodgett, Kinsman, and Whitney, played Newton High on February 17, and were defeated by a score of 13 to 3. Brookline has asked for a return game to try and blot out the disgrace of their defeat.

Captain Reid of the Harvard base-ball nine has kindly consented to permit some of the members of our squad to go over to the Harvard cage for a little indoor practice. He will also send over members of his own team to coach our players when the spring practice begins.

CLAUDE N. HOLWILL,
Sporting Editor.

NEWS NOTES

How about those voices?

Hing-ngee! Hing-noo! Hing-ngaw!

Sumner Crosby, '97, is a member of the Harvard Banjo Club.

Hal Channing, '97, is president of the Harvard Rifle and Pistol Club.

Winthrop Foster, '99, is playing on the Harvard, '03, Hockey Team.

Walter Parker, '97, and Gilbert Paine, '97, are playing in the Harvard 'Varsity Mandolin Club.

On account of the unsafe condition of the Town Hall, the Annual Winter Meet cannot be held this year.

Storer Ware, formerly of '98, Harvard, '02, was taken on the third ten of the Institute of 1770 this fall.

Don't forget that the Murray Kay Prize Essays are due May 1, 1900, and "the early bird catches the worm."

Harry Donald, '01, secured the prize for the best book cover design. The subject was a "Journey to Gypsy Land."

At the Williams senior class election, Chauncey Seaver, '96, and Phil Dunbar, '96, were elected officers for Class Day.

We are very glad to learn that Wilcox, contrary to our expectations, is to be with us during the coming base-ball season.

Fritz Talbot, '96, Harvard, '00, was chosen a member of the Photographic Committee at the recent Senior Class election.

We beg to correct a mistake in our last issue. Hiram Dexter, captain of the track-team, is a member of the Class of '01 and not '02.

Ben Lancy, '99, and Winthrop Foster, '99, both ran on the Harvard Freshman relay team which was defeated by Andover at the Boston College Meet.

The Harvard Freshman relay team defeated the Sophomores at the B. A. A. Meet and were in turn beaten by the Juniors. Winthrop Foster, '99, who ran last for '03, was given a good lead by the third relay which he increased over Butler, the former interscholastic crack, in a strong finish.

Chauncey Seaver, '96, Williams '00, ran on the Williams College relay team which defeated Wesleyan at the Boston College Meet, and Amherst at the B. A. A. Meet.

Robt. L. Shewell, formerly B. H. S., '00, who holds the B. H. S. record for the high jump, recently secured second place in the Roxbury Latin Meet and first place in the Newton High Meet.

It would seem from the number of windows that have been broken in and about the building of late that the fellows — and of course this applies to the lower class men — enjoy a pushing match and general mix-up better than possession of wealth.

Ben. Lancy, '99, Harvard, '03, was honored with an invitation to run in the scratch exhibition 40 yards dash at the Boston College Meet, and succeeded in capturing second place to Duffy, the Georgetown flyer, who won in record time. Lancy also won second prize in the 40 yards handicap.

The "Brookline High Club" of Harvard held the first meeting in November. About thirty fellows were present. Fritz Talbot was chosen president for the ensuing year. Other officers were elected as follows: Albert Morse, '97, vice-president; Hal Channing, '97; secretary and treasurer; Winthrop Foster, '99, "custos."

Mr. Edward P. Elliott has very kindly volunteered to give an entertainment, for the benefit of athletics, in the B. H. S., Friday evening, March 9, at eight o'clock, in Shailer Hall. Those who were fortunate enough to hear Mr. Elliott's reading of Dickens's Christmas Carol will realize the treat that is in store for them.

We sincerely hope that the sudden disappearance of The Gnome was not due to the resurrection of THE SAGAMORE. The wit and genius displayed in the former's short columns ought not to sink into oblivion. Would it not be a good scheme for former contributors to The Gnome to send frequent contributions to THE SAGAMORE?

The school has failed to respond readily to the offer made in the last issue of THE SAGAMORE offering prizes for the two best stories. Realizing that the time allowed was perhaps a little short, the "Board" has decided to grant the contestants an ample extension. Stories should be placed in the "Sagamore Box," in the upper corridor, before March 30. The judges will be Miss Frye, Mr. Beeman, master of the Devotion School, and Mr. Wellman, Librarian of the Brookline Public Library. Every scholar, be he Freshman or Senior, is urged to compete. Full particulars of the contest are posted on the Bulletin Boards.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND

"Now," said an English schoolmaster as he displayed a bright five-shilling piece (a crown) between the tips of his finger and thumb, "the first boy or girl that puts a riddle to me that I cannot answer will receive this as a gift. Any more?" he asked as soon as silence was restored and no one had claimed the coin.

"Yes, sir," sang out a little fellow from the further end of the schoolroom. "Why am I like the Prince of Wales?"

"The Prince of Wales?" said the master thoughtfully; "really, Johnny, I see no resemblance in you. I'll give it up."

"Because," cried the boy, joyfully, "I'm waiting for the crown."—[Ex.

Willie had played truant from school and had been found out by his mother, who announced her intention of punishing him. Willie cried and begged to go to his room for a moment, to which his mother finally agreed. She, however, quietly followed him.

Upon arriving at his room, Willie went straight to his bedside and dropping upon his knees, cried: "O Lord, if you're ever goin' to help a feller, now's your chance!"—[Ex.

Small boy—"Pa, for how long is a president elected in France?"

Pa—"Till he's assassinated, my boy."—[Ex.

Mamma went to auction—Papa went into bankruptcy.—[Ex.

Jones—"My wife tells me you have been taking a great deal of that beef extract lately. How does it affect you? Has it improved your health?"

Smith—"Sure—I was feeling pretty mean this winter, but now, why I—I—feel 'bully.'"

Captain (to awkward squad)—"When I say 'halt!' put the foot that's on the ground beside the foot that's in the air, and remain motionless."—[Ex.

Teacher—"Willie, it pains me as deeply as it does you to be obliged to punish you—"

Willie—"Yes, sir, but not in the same place."—[Ex.

Of all glad words of tongue or pen,
The gladdest are these, "I've passed again!"—[Ex.

The janitor of a public school coming into a recitation room one day saw on the blackboard this sentence, "Find the greatest Common Divisor." "Hello," said he, "is that blamed thing lost again?"

Conductor on a Cape train—"East Sandwich—Next station East Sandwich."

Little three-year Willie—"I don't want to eat a sandwich, mamma, I want a piece of cake."

Some one came to the door of the B. H. S. a few days ago and inquired for a boy in the "Candy garden." We wonder if the boy belonged in Room 19 or 20.

HUMOR

French teacher (to class) — "You are certainly like the Sphinxes. You grow more mute every day."

Bright Senior — "Oui, mademoiselle; but the Sphinxes are wise."

Overheard in the Political Science Class. Teacher: "In regard to the loafing in the State House corridors, what do you think ought to be the aim of the members there?"

Scholar: "Two by two, and keep to the right."

THE SAGAMORE has been very fortunate in securing an article from Col. Horace N. Fisher, the present Chilian Consul at Boston. Col. Fisher is well acquainted with the "Transvaal" situation, having spent considerable time in studying up the subject. His article on "The Rights and Character of the Boers" presents many points which are probably new to the reader, and for that reason should be interesting as well as instructive.

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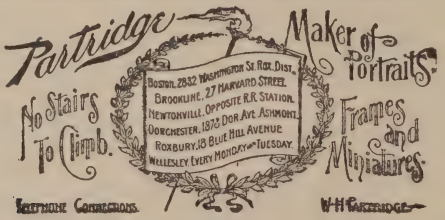

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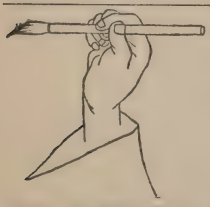

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VOLUME 6 NUMBER 3

MARCH
1900

THE SAGAMORE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL

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THE SAGAMORE

There being ten Sagamores and many Indians at Muddy River.—WINTHROP'S JOURNAL

VOLUME 6 MARCH 1900 NUMBER 3

THE SMUGGLER'S ESCAPE

IN the years directly preceding the beginning of the War of the Revolution there was much smuggling going on along the Atlantic coast. Almost every small ship owner was engaged to some extent in this illegal traffic, for it was regarded as no disgrace in those years. One of the places where this business was carried on was in Vineyard Sound and on the neighboring shores. Often some small ship owner would know when a ship was due off the coast and would send his schooner to intercept her and buy some of her cargo before it had been examined by the custom house officials. It is the fortunes of one of these expeditions that this story relates.

Judah Nickerson, one of the earliest settlers in this part of the country, was one of the most extensive of these smugglers. He owned several small schooners and sloops, and, as his trading had been particularly successful, was quite well-to-do for a man of his time. Judah kept in touch with several prominent ship owners both in Boston and New York, so that he knew as well as any one could in those days when and where to expect the incoming ship. He generally landed his goods in some out-of-the way place, and from there carted them to some town, or even to Boston.

One day in the early part of summer in the year 177–, Judah learning that the brig "Les Trois Amis" was daily expected to arrive with good Nantes wine and brandy, determined to take advantage of this fact and to procure as large a quantity of goods as possible. He went in search of the captain of his largest schooner, who was his eldest son, and, finding him in the store-house, he asked his advice on the matter.

"Caleb, perchance thee knows that I have heard from George Robinson that he expects the best cargo of wines that he has ever sent for?"

Caleb answered in the negative, and his father proceeded; "Yes, expects her in Boston about the last of the week, and if thee thinks best, thee can try to get as much of her cargo as possible before she arrives in Boston. What does thee think?"

"Well," said Caleb, "if thee does not think it would be wrong to deal in spiritous liquors, I would like to undertake to procure some of her cargo."

"Yea, verily, thou hast a point there," said Judah slowly; "but if the Lord prosper the undertaking we may know it to be lawful hereafter, so thee had better prepare thyself and thy crew."

Caleb gave a few orders to a sailor in the farther end of the storeroom and then turned to his father for further instructions.

"I expect that thee had better start on the morning tide," continued Judah, "and cruise about in the tracks of incoming vessels for about a week; but if thee does not happen to see her thee had better make as good a bargain as thee can elsewhere."

In the morning the largest boat of Judith Nickerson's fleet started out with Caleb at the helm. Our story now follows this small yet seaworthy craft on her cruise.

The "Huldah," for so was she called, reached the ground where Caleb had been instructed to await "Les Trois Amis" late the same night. As it had already begun to blow heavily Caleb decided to lay to until morning even at the risk of missing the brig. Toward dawn the wind increased until there was a heavy sea on. At daylight Caleb ordered all hands on deck to make sail, and as they were setting the stay-sail one of the men cried, "Sail on windward quarter, sir, bearing down for us." Caleb perceived a large brig, evidently the one he was expecting, rapidly bearing down upon the "Huldah." Taking the helm, he tacked ship, so that when the brig overtook them he could continue in the direction she was going and hail her captain. When the brig had overtaken the "Huldah," Caleb saw with delight that it was indeed "Les Trois Amis,"

and giving the helm to one of the crew he took the speaking trumpet and hailed her.

"Hello, on board, may I have speech with the captain?"

"I am the captain; what do you want?" was the reply.

"I would know whether or no you have any desire to get rid of some of your cargo," said Caleb rather meekly, for the tone of the captain showed that he was in no good humor.

The captain of the brig turned to a person standing beside him and after a hurried conversation replied in a modified tone, "Stay by until the sea goes down, and I will make a trade with you."

It happened that on board "Les Trois Amis" was the new custom house master for the port of Boston, and it was he that the captain had spoken to before answering Caleb the last time. This was the reason why the captain had answered so gruffly, as he wished to give the collector the impression that he never had anything to do with the smugglers.

The "Huldah" kept up well with the brig; as the latter had shortened sail for this purpose. About sunset a boat put off from the brig commanded by her first mate. The mate clambered aboard and was followed by his crew who, Caleb noticed, were fully armed. "Wherefore are your men thus armed in a peaceful time?" he asked of the officer.

"Ah, well," was the reply, "you Quakers pretend not to fight, but I'd a waur rather have a good steel or two in aguarding of ye."

"But why are you guarding us?" asked Caleb, perplexed. "This is a free ship and the property of Judah Nickerson?"

"Ah, dinna ye be so innocent, we are taking ye in to Boston town for a smuggler."

Caleb was fain to be content with this answer, for the Scotchman would not give him any more information.

The schooner followed the brig until they reached the mouth of the harbor, then she went ahead in order to show the channel, which the Scotchman was evidently well acquainted with.

Both boats anchored off the custom-house, and an inspection as to the health of all on board was made. In the evening another

guard was sent on board the "Huldah," so that there would be no chance for escape; for, as the Scotchman expressed it, "The ranting devils can swing a steel as well as pray all day."

Caleb was much disturbed at the turn affairs had taken, and decided that if the chance should offer itself he would escape as best he might; for although Caleb was a Quaker, he was not so foolish as to sacrifice the "Huldah" if he could escape even at the cost of a few blows.

As he sat on the deck alone, disconsolate, save for the guard stationed to watch his movements, night came on, and he decided that there was no time like the present for fixing upon a plan of escape. Crouched down under the lee of the sail, he silently formed a project, which if successful would give him his freedom that very night.

P. J., '02.

(*To be continued.*)

A PRACTICAL JOKE

SMITH'S house had been broken into a few nights before and when Mrs. Jones heard of it there was a lot of "red tape" to go through every night before she even thought of retiring. First she looked under all the beds and into every closet, then the silver was carried up stairs in a basket and deposited under the head of the bed; meanwhile poor Jones was ordered to lock up all the windows. But he never did; no, he always left one of the dining-room windows temptingly unfastened. However, Jones went through with his "red tape," too, every night. There was a bottle half full of his best wine, with a little powdery substance mixed with it, placed on the table every night. Jones was sure that if he could only get the thieves into that room, they would make for the bottle the first thing, and the contents once swallowed they would not get farther than the door. So much for Jones's trap.

It would be well to say before going any further that there were still two other members of that odd-named family, Tommy and Bobby. They were angelic children.

On a certain evening about two weeks later Mr. and Mrs. Jones decided to run in and see the Smiths, because Bridget, the cook, had been told by Mrs. White's girl who overheard Mrs. Smith's cook tell the iceman that Mr. Smith had the grippe. Before they went Jones placed the bottle on the table, locked the windows, and had the silver carried up stairs.

No sooner had the door shut behind their parents than Tommy and Bobby were seen descending the front stairs, each bearing a huge bundle. In half an hour they came trudging back empty handed.

About half-past ten they heard their father and mother come in, and then their mother ask,—

"Thomas, are you sure you locked the dining-room windows? I wish you would look and make sure."

"Yes, I am positive I did; but to satisfy you I will look again." But he didn't. No, something happened just then.

He had taken but half a dozen steps into the room when he stumbled on something and almost fell. As soon as he gained his feet again he tried to find the gas. Where was it? Surely not in the same place as usual. After fumbling around and losing a considable amount of religion it was found. Then came a flood of light which revealed a horrible sight.

Seated before the table, not a foot from where Jones was standing, was a man, his head buried in his arms, and on the floor near the door lay another man with his face down.

Jones was petrified to the spot for a moment, and then grabbing his cane he gave the man an awful blow across the head. He did not move. Another, and yet no sign of life. Jones then turned to the man on the floor, kicked him, but he appeared to be as lifeless as the other.

Mrs. Jones meanwhile had rushed to the door and called as loud as it was possible for her to do.

"Help! help! thieves! thieves!"

Strange as it may seem a policeman chanced to be on the next street, and hearing her cries hurried, for once in his life, to her

rescue. He rushed in just as Jones turned the fellow over so as to reveal his face. What a face! Two enormous glassy eyes stared at them; and it wore such a sickening smile from ear to ear.

Jones looked at it, blinked, looked again, rubbed his eyes, and finally knelt down and felt for the fellow's heart. He could not find it. Good heaven, was the man dead? Again he looked at the face; it was red, quite red.

The policeman by this time was convulsed with laughter. All of a sudden, like an April shower, it came to Jones. He picked up the figure, tore off the mask (for a mask it was) and beheld—Mrs. Jones's floor mop. It would take pages to tell the composition of those two figures, but it varied from Bobby's best-go-to-meeting trousers to the scrubbing brush. "Those boys" yelled Jones as soon as he had discovered his mistake, "where are those two boys? I'll teach 'em to play jokes on their father. Where are they?"

It did not take him long to find them, those poor, angelic little chaps. But it would take too long and be too painful to follow him through their long period of punishment, so we will leave them just before the slipper falls. ———, '03.

LOVE

"Owe no man anything but to love one another."

A POOR pottery maker lived in the slums of a great city. He would get up at dawn and work until late at night in his shop, and, although he was very poor, he never went back to his home, no matter how hard he had been working, without taking some little gift to the poor crippled child, silently awaiting his return. Sometimes it was a bright piece of glass, again a stray end of some colored ribbon — anything to help brighten the life and chamber of the poor sick boy.

This hard-toiling man had never told his fellow-workmen how he loved the child, but these men soon found out that

he loved the boy better than his own life — that the boy was everything to him ; for never a day went by without the old man saving some little bit to take to the sickbed.

Soon the other men would mould a little cup or pitcher and paint some bright flowers on it before putting it into the furnace. At night the pottery maker would find a number of these things in his cap ; for the men had silently left them there. It needed no explanation, for *love tells its own story.*

Soon a great sorrow fell over the lives of these kind people, for the child had gone to the haven where there is no more suffering, and all is bright and happy.

One afternoon a hundred men or more came down a street following a small white coffin. They were those who had worked in the pottery shop and to whom every minute of work meant food and clothes. Now they had put on their best attire, which to us would indeed seem coarse and poor, and had taken a half day from their labor for the sake of one they had never seen. It was all to show their love and pity for a fellow-being ! What would this world be without love ?

" We live in deeds, not years ; in thoughts, not breaths ;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
Life's but a means unto an end, that end the
Beginning means and end to all things,—God."

M. F. H., '01.

JUST A PARODY

Speak ! art thou that vacation,
Who left us just four months ago ?
When our minds were despoiled by all reason,
Since back to our school we must go ?

Yea ! thou art the one who departed
With pleasures and joys in the past ;
Say, we are not sorrowful hearted
That you have come back here at last.

1903.

SKETCHES

I

MRS. JOHN AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

"JOHN, dear, has the paper any news this morning?" John, who has been deeply engrossed in the perusal of the morning daily, looks up. His wife drops a second lump of sugar into his coffee, and as she passes the cup across the table to her liege lord and husband repeats, "Has the paper any news this morning?"

This second hint is not to be overlooked; so, with a stifled sigh, John obediently passes the sheet over to his wife, and resigns himself to the inevitable. For two minutes there is deep silence behind the coffee-pot, and John struggles manfully to console himself with the thought that he can buy a "Herald" on the way down town.

Suddenly a gratified smile emerges from the top of the sheet as Mrs. John remarks joyfully, "There, I hope her tea has taught Mrs. Browne a lesson! Nobody worth knowing went, not even Mrs. Deering, and she goes everywhere, you know. She has been trying for our set all the winter — why, not even her decorations are reported!" Again there is silence, and John vaguely pities Mrs. Browne for not gaining all that reigns chief in her heart.

A moment more and a cooing little gurgle of delight breaks upon the stillness. John looks up eagerly, hoping to hear some news, but is met with, "Fair and slightly warmer Tuesday! Oh, now I can wear my new turquoise toque to the concert, I was *so* afraid it would rain. You shall see that your wife resembles a cherub, Johnny dear." The outbreak relapses into a purring content, and all is silent once more.

"Johnny dear" frowns, and looks at his steak, then taps his fingers on the table impatiently. His patience is almost exhausted. Again, in horrified tones, "Oh, my dear, just *listen* to this! 'Among those conspicuous for their handsome gowns were, Mrs. John ———, gray panne trimmed with shell-pink, Mrs. etc., ——.'

The beasts, they have confused me with Mrs. Fred L———, and her dress was made here in Boston, while I sent to Madame Jane in New York for mine! One never knows, in these newspapers ——."

John murmurs something to the effect that if newspapers are so very unreliable, it is strange that respectable people *will* read them; but finding that the intended shaft has absolutely no effect, pushes away his chair, and leaves the room in great disgust.

Slowly, very slowly, he pulls on his overcoat, hoping that Mrs. John may experience a sudden twinge of human kindness, and resign the paper to her long-suffering spouse.

Why did he hope? The silence in the dining-room is still unbroken; but as he viciously slams the door behind him, he hears a faint voice in the distance, "Oh, John dear, Baroness de Montvelt-Schlichtenburg-Pembroke-Austin is spending the winter at —— —— ——."

1901.

II

"O WAD SOME POWER," ETC.

I was sitting on the veranda one evening, moulding into an elaborate form the speech I intended to make Dolly as soon as I screwed up sufficient courage, when I was suddenly recalled from my paradise by a voice on the other side of the lattice.

"Jack, for humanity's sake break yourself of that awful habit before it grows upon you and is too late. Why, man, people will think you are crazy if you don't quit. You'll be shut up in a home for the weak-minded before long. You're not alone five minutes before you are jabbering away at the rate of forty dictionaries an hour. It may cost you a sight of religion, too, some day if you were to be overheard declaiming your ardent love and admiration for Sally."

The voice ceased for at least two minutes, as if waiting for Jack to make some comment, but Jack kept his tongue securely between his teeth.

At last the voice went on, "When you find yourself jabbering away like that, why, make up your mind you'll stop; grit your

teeth, clinch your fists, go out and take a walk,—anything to stop yourself."

Again there was a pause and Jack still kept a dogged silence.

The voice started up again but it was so low that I could not catch the words. This went on for five minutes and at last I made out the words, "There is nothing so confoundedly foolish as to hear a man talking to himself."

By this time my curiosity was aroused and I resolved to find out who these two men were. Getting up, I walked around the lattice and saw not two men but a single, forlorn-looking figure; — he was talking to himself. '03.

III

MY FIRST WEDDING EXPERIENCE.

I once met a wedding party which impressed me so greatly that I look back upon it with much amusement.

I was going from Providence to Millville with my Aunt Sarah, and as I had never been through that part of the country before I suppose I nearly crazed my guardian with interrogatives. We stopped at Waterford and a gaily dressed girl got on the train with an awkward country fellow at her heels. Their faces were unnaturally brilliant and as they sat down a little shower of rice fell gently on the floor.

I wondered what it all meant, but as it was beyond my powers of comprehension I started to ply my aunt with some more questions. Her first answer silenced me.

"Hush, Georgie, they have just been married, and that's the way you'll look sometime." M. L. S., '02.

Another Public Day is to be held early in May. One feature of the exercises which is sure to prove of interest is the Senior Class Prophecy, now being prepared by Earl R. Potter.

B. C. Lancy and J. W. Foster, B. H. S. '99, are both playing on the Harvard Freshman baseball squad. Lancy will probably take care of short, while Foster is striving to gain honors by capturing the first bag.

ATHLETICS

BASEBALL

ON April second about thirty fellows appeared in answer to Captain Marshall's urgent plea for boys from all the classes of the school. Every class was well represented. The services of Coach Pickett have been obtained this year, and he put life and spirit into the infielders on his first appearance, while Marshall attended to the outfield. The infield promises to be of very good caliber with Marshall at second, and Dexter, Nyhen, Hennessey, Nesbit, Cook, Bunting, J. Barndollar, Coolidge and Scripture to pick from for the other positions. Strickland, Underhill and Smith are fighting for the box, and Strickland seems to be in the lead. Quigley has no rival at his position of catcher. As to the outfield it is hard to say who will be chosen, for many can field well, but are not good at the bat. Batting is the main point, and if a fellow is a fair fielder and at the same time a strong batter he will have more chance of making the team than a star fielder who is weak at the bat.

The following reported on April 2: Marshall, Quigley, Hennessey, Nesbit, Strickland, Smith, Nyhen, W. Dexter, Foster, J. Barndollar, F. Barndollar, Cook, Coolidge, Scripture, Bunting, Cahill, Furfey, Lewis, Tuckerman, Richmond, Kernan, Viles, Underhill, Bynner, Thompson, Wead, Leary, Macomber, Bartlett, Morrison.

LEAGUE SCHEDULE

May	4.	Hopkinson, Place undecided.
"	11.	Somerville, Place undecided.
"	15.	Boston Latin, at South End Grounds.
"	18.	English High, Place undecided.
"	25.	Cambridge High and Latin, at Charles River Park.

PRACTICE GAMES

April	12.	Tech '03, at Brookline.
"	16.	Roxbury High, at Brookline.
"	18.	Noble and Greenough's, at Brookline.
"	23.	Arlington High, at Brookline.
"	25.	St. Mark's, at Southboro.
"	27.	Thayer Academy, at Brookline.
"	30.	Volkman's, at Brookline.
May	7.	Newton High, at Newton.

ROWING.

On the opening day of the Interscholastic Rowing Association, Captain Fox was greatly disappointed at the showing of the fellows from our school. Nearly all were too light and young for general satisfaction, but despite this fact Brookline hopes to make a good showing in the contest for the cup offered by a member of the B. A. A. If a crew row in perfect time, swing and dip their oars at the same instant, they will make more headway than a strong and powerful one that has the slightest hitch or difference in their rowing. Brookline's crew is under the supervision of Coach Glendon at the B. A. A. boat house, and practice is on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3.30.

The following reported on April 2: Fox, Farley, Barndollar, LeMoyne, H. Dexter, Wilbur, Floyd, Whitney, Townsend, McCormick, Ritchie ; Cockswains, Boyd, Tylee, James.

CLAUDE N. HOLWILL,
Sporting Editor.

A BIT OF OHIO SCENERY

FOURTEEN miles from Cincinnati, the "Queen City of the West," lies New Richmond, a small town of about three thousand inhabitants. It is situated directly on the Ohio River, which forms a boundary to the south side of the principal street.

The town lies at the base of a hill about seven hundred feet high, one of the greatest elevations in Ohio. It was on the extreme summit of this hill that the house at which we were staying was situated, and from this point it is claimed that the finest view on the whole Ohio river can be gained.

Looking down from the front piazza, we saw the town, with its two church-spires rising far above the other buildings. Beyond it lay the Ohio, majestic in its serenity, and colored a beautiful yellowish-brown. On its south bank rose the blue hills of Kentucky,

and beyond them, just barely visible, the spire of the town hall of Alexandria could be distinguished. Turning our attention to the East, we could barely make out Cincinnati; for the smoke above it almost obscured our view. On all other sides of us were the waving stalks of corn, the luxuriant foliage of the orchards, the yellow pumpkins, and — the joy of the Ohio negro — the watermelons. Could any one wish for a more delightful spot than this?

Two roads led from the house to the village. The main one was the longer route, for it wound in and out among the hills, but by way of the "pike," the distance to the village was only about three-fourths of a mile. This road, however, was very steep, and consequently, very arduous climbing. Under it is a cave, in which, tradition has it, some robbers who had pillaged the village store had hidden, but were finally tracked and captured with the aid of some bloodhounds. This "pike" was also very picturesque. By its side ran a small brook, whose descent was naturally very swift. Here, we were told, the boys of the village fish, and are generally rewarded by the capture of a few squirming crawfish. On the other side of the road were myriads of wild blackberry bushes, another source of treasure to the small boys.

A few miles from New Richmond is the birthplace of General Grant, situated in surroundings similar to those in which we were ensconsed, so that the country does not even lack historical interest.

If any one is looking for an ideal spot, let him visit New Richmond, and I am certain he will be fully satisfied. H. A. H., '02.

The school had a Public Day Friday, March 30th. On account of sickness the original program was not carried out. Besides the usual oratorical selections, and music by the orchestra, several extemporaneous speeches were made by members of the Senior Class. Carl B. Marshall spoke upon Baseball, Sidney T. Strickland upon Athletics, Charles E. Fox upon Rowing, and Edward W. Morse, Jr., upon the Debating Club.

When disappointment was rife on account of the failure to obtain the Town Hall for the Spring Meet, one bright fellow was heard to remark, "Heard the latest? No 'meet' Friday — fish day."

THE SAGAMORE

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COMMUNICATIONS may be left in the hands of the editors at school, or mailed to Edward W. Morse, Jr., Sumner road, Brookline. Contributors will please write legibly on one side of the paper only and sign their names, which need not appear in print. All MSS. must be received by the 12th of the month; rejected MSS. will be remailed to the owners if accompanied with the necessary postage.

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CAN it be that contributions to THE SAGAMORE have fallen off so noticeably on account of "la grippe," measles, and the various other ills which have attacked our school? We do not think so. To state the case plainly it is lack of interest, pure and simple. The lateness of the present number is due, in part, to an unavoidable delay in getting some of the material together, but principally on account of a lamentable spirit of indifference displayed by four-fifths of the scholars. The April number will appear on time if sufficient contributions have been received by April 20th. It is to be hoped that the school will wake

up and support its paper, which cannot possibly be published to the best advantage when a few conscientious pupils are forced to do all the writing.

THE May and June numbers of THE SAGAMORE are to be unique. The former will be devoted to Manual Training and will contain numerous cuts and articles showing the growth of this branch of training in the High School. The June issue will be devoted to Athletics, and besides many interesting cuts will contain the class picture of 1900.

As usual the Yearly Scholarship was sent to our fellow-student at Hampton. The promptness with which the entire sum of seventy dollars was collected was very gratifying. We hope that this good work will always be continued.

NEWS NOTES

Notice! Pupils remaining on the playground at recess do so at their own risk. Strickland's curves are "coolers," and Capt. Marshall cannot be held responsible for any injury received through violation of this regulation.

At the second annual banquet of "Nu" Chapter Gamma Delta Psi, held March 3d, at the Parker House, Carroll Perkins, B. H. S. '99, was toast master. Speeches were made by members of "Nu," and delegates of other chapters who were able to be present.

Mr. Edward Elliott's rendering of "Captain Letterblair," which was given in Shailer Hall, March 9th, for the benefit of athletics, was a great success. The amount netted was in the vicinity of $150. The orchestra was heard to advantage between the acts.

The date for the Public Debate which is to decide who is entitled to the Nash Prize has not yet been decided. The six contestants will be announced at the last meeting of the club which is to be held Wednesday evening, April 18th. All members of the society are urged to attend this meeting.

As declamation has been made optional for the Seniors this year, the Senior contestants for the Murray Kay Prize were elected by the class at a meeting held a short time ago. The successful candidates are, among the girls, Ethel Elliott and Etta Donovan; and among the boys, Claude N. Holwill and Edward W. Morse, Jr.

He sallied out one pleasant eve,
To call on a fair miss;
And when he reached her residence,
this.
like
stairs
the
up
Ran

Her papa met him at the door.
He did not see the miss;
He'll not go there any more,
For
he
went
down
like
this!

Father — "Johnny, why are you throwing those crumbs at your sister's head?"

Johnny (innocently) — "To feed the rat."—[Ex.

A shrewd little fellow, who had just begun to study Latin, astonished his teacher by the following analysis and translation of "*virgin*!"—*vir*, man; *gin*, trap; *virgin*, a man-trap."—[School Palladium.

Smith (sorrowfully)—"My dear departed has gone to the spirit world, never more to return."

Jones—"Yes, I'm afraid she's gone 'dead-sure.'"

COUNTING THE COST.

Here follows an example of the alertness of the commercial mind:

A shrewd business man was being driven in a crowded thoroughfare, when his horses took fright and ran away. He called to his coachman:

"Can you stop them?"

"No," replied the man.

"Then," said the other, "run them into something cheap."—[Youth's Companion.

A TRUE HIBERNIAN.

Pat (who had just seen his master's dog fall dead after taking a taste of some poisoned food that had been left for the rats)—"Shure, an' wouldn't thet be a foine thing to take when yez wanted to cut yer throat?"

OVERHEARD IN THE SCIENCE ROOM.

Teacher — "Does any one know of a plant other than the Walking Fern that has the power of locomotion?"

Scholar — "Oh, yes, the Wandering Jew."

Mother (angrily) — "Jo Jefferson, how many mo' times must I call yo' before I can make yo' hear?"

Joseph — "I dunno. You stand there and holler, an' I'll sit here and count."—[Ex.

Hamlet evidently rode a bicycle; he says, "Watch over my safety while I sleep."—[Ex.

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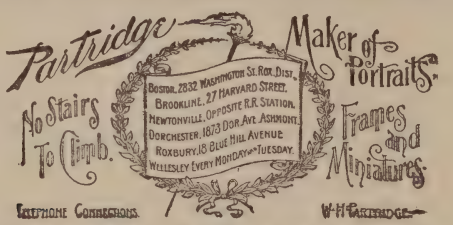
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VOLUME 6 NUMBER 4

APRIL

1900

THE SAGAMORE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

THE BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL

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THE SAGAMORE

There being ten Sagamores and many Indians at Muddy River.—WINTHROP'S JOURNAL

VOLUME 6 APRIL, 1900 NUMBER 4

PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR OUR GIRLS

BESIDES the mental and moral training which the students of the Brookline High School receive, the school offers its pupils an excellent course in physical culture. This is quite as essential as the other branches of learning, as it improves the circulation of the blood; thus invigorating the brain and making it ready for action.

Our girls' gymnasium is a large, sunny and well-ventilated room, well equipped with the various necessary kinds of apparatus. We have a most efficient instructor, Miss Jacobus, who meets each class there two periods a week. The gymnasium is also open on certain afternoons for extra team practice.

The course consists of exercises intended to develop and strengthen all the muscles, and those calculated to give perfect freedom for the circulation of the blood. There are two large booms which the girls are taught to use in exercises which strengthen the back, arms and wrists; these are all hanging movements, sometimes accompanied by leg and arm raising. Knotted ropes are used by the girls in climbing and swinging. It requires very little persistence for a girl to ascend a rope with the agility of an animal. There are also boxes which may be adjusted to any desired height, and the girls are taught to vault these in jumping from the spring-board. Girls who especially enjoy the vaulting, use the rope standards and rope, in running-high-jump exercises; and the freshmen may well boast of Miss Celia Adams, who cleared the latter at 47″. Everyone is acquainted with the Swedish gymnastics, and they are not forgotten here. They are ever beneficial, and develop almost every muscle in the body, as they consist of movements for feet, ankles, legs, arms, wrists, neck and waist.

Out-of-door exercise is always very much encouraged. On pleasant mornings a game of basket-ball is played on the field in the rear of the school. The school has a strong picked team for this game, and it challenges other schools to play against it. Much credit is due Captain Morlock for her excellent management and the fine games which it has played. All around on the neighboring walks one may still see numerous crosses in chalk where an eager party of hounds have traced the fleeing hares. Several hares are chosen from the best runners in a class and are given five minutes for headway ; at the end of that period the remainder of the class start the search, and frequently have a hard chase, as no regard is felt for the comfort of the followers, and paths are struck out through private estates and across fences.

In the early part of March, the three lower classes held an athletic meet, which the seniors did not enter, on account of the necessary work in their last year for college preparation. The meet was held in the girls' gymnasium, which was packed with interested spectators. This was not only a contest for a trophy, but also an exhibition of the work done during the winter. This consisted of exercises in jumping, on the boom, and with the ropes. There were floor movements, chosen from the set of Swedish gymnastics, and also a potato race and a basket-ball game. The sophomore class gained the majority in points for merits, the freshmen coming in second. The prize was a silk flag of the school colors, which now adorns a corner in Room 8.

There are some fine athletes in all the classes, and many are to be commended for their excellent work. The gymnasium is much enjoyed, and it is so thoroughly beneficial that it is a great pity that all schools are not so privileged as we are.

MATTIE LOUISE SPENCER, '02.

GYMNASIUM WORK OF THE BOYS

THE gymnasium in the Brookline High School was fitted out in the autumn of 1899, and on the fourth of October it was opened for work.

Attendance was made compulsory; but, sad to say, the boys feel that this ruling in oppressive; and as they think they know everything that Mr. Smith can teach them, or believe that the exercises are too hard for them, they often have other engagements at the gymnastic hours.

Mr. Smith has spent a good deal of his time in dumb-bell and wand exercises, which, although they may seem tiresome when done over and over, are very beneficial in strengthening the arms and body.

The different exercises which have been used are marching, running and free exercises. We have had also, work with apparatus, such as dumb-bells and wands. The work done on apparatus has been on the horse, the parallel bars, the horizontal bars, the stool bars, and the boom. In addition to the formal work in-doors, we have played the different games; as tag-ball, dodge-ball, and basket-ball.

Out-of-doors we have had these games; and added to them we have had running on the track, both running and standing broad jump, putting the shot, and throwing the medicine ball.

The object of these exercises is to obtain a systematic and even development of every part of the body. They make the body more pliable, and loosen the stiffened joints of those who are prematurely aged by too much study.

The gymnasium is not complete, for we need more apparatus; as indian clubs, iron dumb-bells of two and four pounds, iron wands (four pounds), climbing poles and ropes, flying and traveling rings, a vaulting buck, horizontal and inclined ladders, and pulley weights. We need more time also, for the exercises,—forty minutes is not enough. The pupils should have time to change their street clothes for gymnasium costumes, the shoes especially.

These things added would give variety and stability, and the

exercises would gain in energy and spirit. Then the boys would not want to shirk so much, at least not till the newness of the new apparatus had worn off. But the old saying still holds true, "Boys will be boys," and who ever saw an average boy that would do more work than he had to?

The boys do not all seem to appreciate what is done for them by this gymnasium. The work given them there sets the blood to flowing more quickly and brings health to the tissues of the body, and in that way will prolong the years of the man or boy who takes them. But perhaps it is too free,—too much is given—not enough required. People value what they pay for, what they earn. Has any boy earned his tuition?

The gymnasium should be supported just as much and more than the baseball or the football, because in this gymnasium the training for the other sports begins.

THE SMUGGLER'S ESCAPE

[CONCLUDED]

WHEN Caleb thought, on account of the unbroken silence, that everybody was asleep save the sentinel who was languidly leaning over the after-rail, he crawled slowly forward under the shadow of the cabin until he reached the forward companionway, which led to the fo'castle. Peering cautiously down, he saw through the thick atmosphere that the crew of the "Huldah" was sleeping in the after-bunks, the forward ones being occupied by the guard. Caleb let himself silently down, and quietly approached one of the crew nearest him. He shook him gently. The man murmured something in his sleep, and Caleb shook him harder. This time the man opened his eyes and looked blindly around, evidently not quite realizing what was going on. Caleb put his finger on his lips, and this seemed to make the man realize in what circumstances he was, for quietly getting up he roused his nearest neighbor, in accordance with Caleb's low instructions, when Caleb himself roused the other two. Signalling them to follow,

Caleb raised himself silently to the deck and helped each man to get up as silently as possible. When they were all gathered on deck under the shadow of the foresail, Caleb explained his plan in a low voice, and ordered two of the men to batten down the forward hatch, while he and the other two crept aft to get the sentinel. Creeping as far as possible in the shadow of the rail, they cautiously approached the guard. Suddenly he felt himself grasped from behind by two strong arms, while a tarpaulin was thrown over his head to prevent him from making any noise. After he had tied his arms behind his back, Caleb substituted a gag in place of the tarpaulin, and put the man in the after-companionway. Meanwhile, the men forward had battened down the forward hatch and come aft to help put away the sentinel. Caleb, accompanied by two of the men, went forward and cut the anchor rope.

The schooner drifted out slowly with the ebbing tide. Many times they were in great danger of running down some of the vessels at anchor, as the schooner was not going fast enough to have steerage way. Once when they were almost out from among the fleet a man hailed them and asked where they were bound. "Aye," said Caleb, "we will have a hold full cod before ye can wake ye crew." This answer seemed to satisfy the man, for he did not hail them again.

Suddenly from the direction of their anchorage they heard a great commotion and the different vessels hailing one another. Their escape was found out. Caleb did not wish to get up sail for fear that the noise might give some clew to the pursuers as to their whereabouts; but the sound of oars rapidly moving in the tholepins told him that he must act, and that quickly. Commanding the men to get up the jibs as quickly and quietly as possible, Caleb ran aft and took the helm himself. The men did not make much noise, but still it was enough to show where they were. Their pursuers evidently heard the rattling of the blocks, for Caleb observed that, despite their increased speed, their boat was rapidly approaching. Quickly lashing the helm, he assisted the men to get the foresail up. When the sail was nearly up and Caleb had a moment to look around, a hail from the darkness ahead caused him to look in that

direction. There, dead ahead of them, was a small fishing sloop of about a thrice the size of the "Huldah." The men on the sloop were yelling frantically, yelling and hauling on their anchor rope to get out of the way. In an instant Caleb saw the danger, and dashing aft he shoved the tiller down. It was too late,— the "Huldah" struck the sloop just aft the mast and she disappeared beneath the "Huldah's" bow.

The boat of the pursuers had, in the meanwhile, approached so that its occupants could evidently see the "Huldah," although they themselves were out of sight, for they began to fire at the figures moving rapidly to and fro on the deck, but the shots passed almost unnoticed in the mêlée.

The "Huldah" after the shock of striking the sloop proceeded as before. Their pursuers continued rapidly approaching, and frequently fired. When the boat had approached within a very short distance, Caleb observed it to stop suddenly. The men took into the boat something which Caleb judged to be a man from the sunken sloop.

The men on the "Huldah" in the meanwhile were working frantically to get the mainsail up, and the precious moments wasted by the pursuers in picking up the men enabled the crew to get it hoisted and drawing well. The men in the boat, as soon as they picked up the other man, again rowed for the "Huldah," but Caleb breathed a sigh of relief as he saw that they gained very little. The one in command also perceived this and began again to fire upon the "Huldah." The balls did no more harm than make small holes in the sails and spars.

The boat followed the "Huldah" for a short while, then gave up the chase. Then Caleb brought out the imprisoned men and putting them and the sentinel in the small boat left them to make their way back as well as they might.

The Huldah was free!

P. J., '02.

A MEMORY

A COLD bleak wind was roaring and whistling round the corner of a large old-fashioned house. The snow was blowing in gusts, and piling up great drifts against the window-panes.

Inside all was warmth and cheeriness. A crackling pine-wood fire was throwing an uncertain light on the dark wainscoting of the room. Dimly outlined in the flickering red light could be seen an old gentleman sitting on one side of the fireplace in a high-backed carved chair. His glance rested on the small and dainty figure of his wife seated beside him. Age had not stolen the sweetness from her face, and her beautiful white hair waved back from a forehead whose delicate wrinkles told of sorrow endured and unselfishly put aside.

While the flames and glowing ashes conjure up fanciful pictures for the old couple, the white draped figure of a young girl glides into the room and stands in the flicker of the fire-light. Her head droops tenderly over her violin, while her bow is drawn lightly across the strings. A melody of the old days comes stealing across the quiet of the room. The old man starts, fixes his gaze on the girl, and a flood of memories comes rushing over him with the long-drawn sweetness of the music. He is a young man again; he sees another girl bending over the strings; a single ring glistens on her finger; and as the last note lingers on the stillness his hand falls over the delicate and wrinkled one by his side, wearing the plain gold band, its only ring. — 1900.

MY WASTE-BASKET

EVERY worthless article, from a broken shoe-lacing to an old newspaper, goes into my waste-basket. It is always at the right of my desk, right within reach of my right hand, and when I write anything that isn't pretty nearly right, that goes right in

there too. It is a very nice kind of basket, and I think a great deal of it now, so that although it is growing old and faded, I have not the heart to dispose of it. The secrets that that basket has held make it a thousand times more dear to me than any other.

One evening my chum came into my room to read a letter which she had just received. That letter came from a college, not from a cousin or brother. While she read it a deep frown wrinkled her brow, and then with a pouf the letter went into my waste-basket. That same evening I received a letter from another college, and it met with the same sad fate.

In the night I was wakened by a strange sound like rustling paper, which seemed to come from that very basket. Could it be that a mouse had gotten in there among the scraps—no; I heard a wee little voice say, "It is very warm and uncomfortable here; I wish I was on that girl's desk." And another answered, "The other girl threw me in here, and it hurt my side; I never got such a 'throw down' in my life!" Then came a sound like crackling straw, "Oh, never mind; the maid always takes us out into the air in the morning." Then all was very still, and I tried to go to sleep again, but the first little voice burst out anew, "Where did you come from?" and the other replied "From Andover."

"Oh, I came from Cambridge."

"Does her mother live there?"

"Oh, no; I came from her friend."

"I was written by a man, and he wrote on me very carefully. I do not think she treated me very well."

"A man wrote me, too, and he kept saying a lot of nice things to a picture in front of him while he was writing."

"What did he say?"

"Oh, he didn't say anything, but he had such a nice way of saying it!"

I could not endure any more, so I put my fingers in my ears and went to sleep again. I am glad that I myself do not know *all* of the secrets of my waste-basket.

M. L. S., '02.

A SKETCH

THE UTE WAR

GREAT excitement prevailed in our little mining camp when the news came flying over the wires that the Ute Indians were going out on the war-path because of ill-treatment at the hands of the government agents. As the Ute reservation was only about fifty miles north of our town, it was feared that we were in considerable danger, and as a matter of course our militia would be called out.

The suspense was not long, for in a day or two came the word that the outbreak had come and that the Utes were up in arms. Accompanying this news was a dispatch ordering the militia to report, fully equipped, at a town near the reservation on a certain day. The church bells were rung as a signal that orders had arrived, and all the men assembled at headquarters to learn what was expected of them.

As the militia had only been organized a short time before, the work of equipping them was not easy, for there were no uniforms, and not quite enough horses to go around. However, through begging, borrowing and buying, each one managed to appear at headquarters on Friday, clad in a suit consisting of blue-jeans, overalls and jumpers, and riding some kind of a horse.

That Friday was a day never to be forgotten in the camp. Many of the company were mere boys, and almost half of them had never discharged a gun, except occasionally at target practice. It had been intended to make the going as quiet as possible, but the town band insisted on accompanying them to the outskirts of the town, and their mournful strains drew out a silently weeping crowd. It was a heart-rending scene, but there was no lack of courage in the women as well as the men, and we sent them off with a cheer.

They arrived on the field of action too late for the first engagement, but in one of the skirmishes that followed two young fellows of our company were killed. The Utes were soon quieted, and the militia came home bearing the bodies of their two dead comrades—as sad a procession as that which had left two weeks before.

S. T. S., 1900.

THE SAGAMORE

Published monthly throughout the school year, at the High School Building, Brookline, Mass., and devoted to the interests of the Brookline High School.

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THE lack of enthusiasm as exhibited in the quantity of material that appears on the editor's desk for THE SAGAMORE is deplorable. Actually that worthy is often forced to write himself, or to urge some other to do *something*. This state of affairs is certainly far from satisfying. We should, rather, take pride in having this paper a record of what the High School is doing and what it can do. We are told that the last year's classes "woke up the first of April." Certainly we should rouse ourselves, now that it is the second week of the month, and be proud to have our articles appear in the pages of this magazine.

There are a few — the "salt," as it were,—who conscientiously do their duty; but who cares to read the same authors every month? The news notes are perhaps the most interesting part of any paper, but a member of the senior class cannot be expected to know all that goes on in the other classes. If some energetic member of, say the second or third classes, would keep himself on the alert for all articles of news, that part of THE SAGAMORE could be made the best part of the whole paper.

THE Epsilon Chapter of the Tau Beta Beta gave a tea at the school on Saturday, May 5th. Not a "pink" tea, but a "yellow" one, perhaps,—at least the frappé was yellow, and the flowers around the pictures were of that color. Mrs. E. B. Holmes and Mrs. J. H. R. Blodgett acted as matrons. About one hundred invitations were sent out, and the result was admirable,—delegations from the Nu Chapter Gamma Delta Psi, Delta Chapter of the Tau Beta Beta, the Algonquin Club, Debating Society, and the Aberdeen Club, to say nothing of the compliment paid the Society by the presence of the head-master and some of the other teachers.

During the first and latter part of the afternoon there was dancing in the corridors, the music being furnished by a piano and violin. The cosy-corners on the two landings were, we noticed, used to advantage. We hope the next generation of Tau Beta Betaites took notes during the afternoon.

AT a recent meeting of the Athletic Association it was decided to hold an out-door spring meet on the afternoon of Friday, June 8th. The following events were decided upon: 100-yards dash, 220-yards dash, 440-yards run, one mile run, 100-yards hurdle, high jump, broad jump, hop, step and jump, 16-lb. shot and 12-lb. hammer throw.

NEWS NOTES

Phill Fessenden is the 17th of that name and family to attend Bowdoin College.

The next issue of THE SAGAMORE will be devoted to the interests of Manual Training.

The photograph committee has decided to have the senior class pictures taken at Partridge's, 27 Harvard street, Brookline.

THE SAGAMORE is very fortunate in being able to produce a picture of Anthony Watson, a member of Hampton School, who is being supported by the High School.

One of the teachers unexpectedly met Mlle. Gerlach on the street in Boston. We presume that she was looking well, now that she no longer has the care of her numerous French classes.

The Seniors were rather startled the other day to hear one of the teachers, who was writing an English outline on the blackboard suddenly wheel around and ask the class to give her a "D!"

The school cat, despite our neglect in mentioning her before in these columns, continues to roam complacently around the building and does not hesitate to stalk into the various class-rooms and oftentimes creates an amusing uproar.

We are to be congratulated upon securing Mr. Brooks. He graduated at Tufts, was teacher of modern languages at Westminster Preparatory School, and had charge of modern languages at Holyoke High School.

At the recent hearing on Manual Training there was an excellent exhibit from the High School which did much to convince the committee of the fitness of expending the large sum proposed for the erection of a new building.

The annual election of officers of the B. H. S. Debating Club took place May 8, and resulted as follows: President, Robert E. Blakeslee; Vice-President, Arthur Judd; Secretary, Henry Hirshberg; Treasurer, Charles Floyd; Sergeant-at-Arms, Sylvester Nyhen; Directors, Edward Cahill, H. Richards, W. Richards and Tom Smith. There was a tie in the vote for directors which has not been settled yet.

Sylvester Nyhen, 1901, has successfully passed the Civil Service examination and will be engaged in helping Uncle Sam take the Census during the coming summer. This is an honor that many a graduate might well be proud of.

An extremely interesting collection of Egyptian reliques has been very generously presented to the High School by Mrs. Philbrick. This collection consists of the most interesting and in some instances very gruesome objects. Among these are mummies of crocodiles, one of the animals held sacred by the Egyptians, hair from a human mummy, pieces of pavement, and real Egyptian pottery.

The other morning the boys of the first and second classes who have at one time or another been connected with the manual training department, rode over to the Watertown Arsenal in company with three of the teachers and visited the shops there. The trip was very pleasant as well as instructive, and an article is now in preparation which will appear in our next number, describing the process employed in mounting the large disappearing guns.

We have heard, with great satisfaction, of the action of the School Committee in providing so generously for physical training for next year. Mr. Nissen, one of the best-known teachers in this country and for several years in charge of physical training in the Boston schools, has been appointed in Brookline. He will himself give instructions to the girls in the High School and have charge of the physical training in the lower schools as well. Mr. Schmidt, we are glad to say, will be retained as instructor of the boys.

The following titles for the themes for Lincoln Prize Essays, due June 1st, 1900, have been put on the blackboard in Room 10:—

1. Shall we Have Free Text-books ?
2. Three Generations (Grandmother, Mother and Daughter, or Grandfather, Father and Son). (Sketches.)
3. The Resources of an Invalid.
4. Showing Brookline to a Stranger.
5. Present Brookline Problems.
6. Is a Nation Justified in Undertaking a War for the Good of Its Adversaries?
7. Are large Armaments Conducive to Universal Peace?
8. American Hero Worship.

ATHLETICS

BASEBALL

BROOKLINE played its first league game on Friday, May fifth, with Hopkinson, on the Cypress-street Playground. It is an old story that Brookline never beats Hopkinson in baseball, and this year there was no exception to the rule. However good or however bad Brookline is, Hoppy always seems to be just a little better. Brookline, nevertheless, played the entire game well, and only by a lucky streak in the ninth did Hoppy win. Strickland and Kidder pitched well for their respective teams. Cahill, who took Quigley's place as catcher, played a good steady game and gained a good deal of admiration for so pluckily going into a game on such short notice. Strickland, Dexter and Nesbitt batted well for Brookline, and Sanborn, Leatherbee and Sheldon for Hoppy.

HOPKINSON.

	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Dana, c. f.	2	0	1	1	0
Maguire, s. s.	5	2	1	1	1
Kidder, p.	5	1	1	5	2
Sanborn, l. f.	5	2	0	0	0
Leatherbee, 1b.	5	2	9	1	1
Sheldon, 3b.	6	2	3	2	2
Wright, 2b.	4	1	4	1	0
Wattles, r.f.	5	0	0	0	0
Davis, c.	2	0	5	0	0
Phipps, c.	2	1	3	0	1
Totals	41	10	27	11	7

BROOKLINE HIGH.

	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Dexter, l.f.	6	3	1	1	0
Nesbitt, 3b.	5	2	3	1	1
Marshall, 2b.	4	1	3	2	1
Cahill, c.	5	1	7	1	0
Inghen, 1b.	5	1	7	0	0
Cook, r.f.	5	1	0	0	0
Hennessey, s.s.	4	1	2	3	4
Delano, c. f.	5	1	2	0	1
Strickland, p.	5	2	0	2	1
Totals	44	13	25	10	8

Two-base hits—Maguire, Sanborn, Leatherbee, Sheldon. First base on balls—By Kidder, 5; by Strickland, 7. Struck out—Nesbitt 2, Cahill 2, Inghen, Hennessey 2, Strickland, Dana, Wright, Wattles, Davis 2. Time—2h. 20m. Umpire—Weeden.

Somerville defeated Brookline in a loosely played game on the Playground, May twelfth. Brookline was completely outpointed in every department of the game, and was entirely at the mercy of Patch, the Somerville pitcher. Cook and Delano were the only batters Brookline seemed to possess.

Somerville.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Hubbard, 2b.	8	3	0	1	1
Patch, p., r.f.	6	3	1	3	0
Jones, c.f., p.	7	2	1	1	0
Murphy, s.s.	2	0	1	1	0
Cassidy, 3b.	6	2	3	2	0
Harts, r.f., c.f.	3	0	0	0	0
Fisher, 1b.	7	2	13	0	0
Farnham, l.f.	4	0	0	0	0
Tinkham, c.	5	2	8	4	1
Totals	48	14	27	12	2

Brookline.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Dexter, l.f.	5	1	2	0	0
Quigley, c.	5	1	8	3	1
Marshall, 2b.	3	1	2	2	0
Hennessey, s.s.	3	0	0	2	1
Delano, c. f.	3	2	3	0	1
Cook, r. f.	4	3	1	0	0
Nesbitt, 3b.	4	0	4	2	0
Nyhen, 1b.	4	0	7	0	2
Strickland, p.	3	0	0	2	0
Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	35	8	27	11	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Somerville High	1	4	4	0	0	2	4	9	0	—24
Brookline High	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	— 5

Runs made—Hubbard 2, Patch 2, Jones 2, Murphy 3, Cassidy 2, Harris 4, Fisher 4, Farnham 3, Tinkham 2, Quigley, Marshall 2, Delano 2. Two-base hits—Hubbard, Cook. Stolen bases—Hennessey, Delano, Hubbard, Patch 3, Jones, Murphy 2, Cassidy, Fisher, Tinkham, Dexter, Quigley, Marshall. First base on balls—Patch 2, Murphy 5, Cassidy, Harts 4, Farnham 3, Tinkham, Marshall. Struck out—Quigley, Marshall, Hennessey, Cook, Nesbitt, Nyhen, Smith, Jones, Cassidy 3. Passed balls—Quigley, Tinkham. Wild pitches—Smith 2, Strickland. Hit by pitched balls—Tinkham, Hennessey. Time—2h. 20m. Umpire—Baxter.

ROWING

The Brookline High School crew has been narrowed down to five men, of whom four will row in the first trial heats on the Charles River. Fox, Farly, Lemoyne and Barndollar will probably represent the school on May nineteenth, which is the date of the first trial heat. Brookline has two strong crews to battle against in Boston Latin and Waltham High, and if Brookline wins a place in this first heat, she will without a doubt be in the finals. John Boyd and Benjamin James are fighting it out for coxswains.

Claude N. Holwill,
Sporting Editor.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PREPARATORY LEAGUE

Article I.

Section 1. The name of this association shall be "The Preparatory School League."

Article II.

Section 1. The purpose of this association is to hold contests in baseball, football, and open-air track athletics in the interests of pure sportsmanship.

Section 2. The association shall be composed of five schools, Boston Latin, Cambridge Latin, Hopkinson, Newton High and Brookline High.

Section 3. The personnel of this league shall remain unchanged for five years.

Article III.

Section 1. The administration of the affairs of this league shall be in the hands of an executive committee.

Section 2. This committee shall consist of one undergraduate and one graduate from each school, together with the captains of the Harvard football, baseball and track teams.

Section 3. They shall convene on the last Saturday in September, to elect a president, a vice-president and secretary-treasurer, and to transact necessary business.

Section 4. The president and vice-president must be undergraduates and members of the committee.

Section 5. The secretary need not be a member of the committee as assembled, but shall be a person of their choice, and shall be allowed to be present at their meetings, and to take part in the discussions of the committee, but without the power to vote unless he is a member of the committee.

Section 6. A quorum of the committee shall consist of six members.

Section 7. Special meetings may be called at the request of any two schools on ten days' notice.

Section 8. Any graduate may be present at any meeting of the committee to make motions and to advise, but not to be present at the voting.

Article IV.

DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Section 1. The executive committee shall decide all appeals except in matters of fact which come under the direct rulings of the games officials.

Section 2. They shall give a week's notice of any meeting and of any action to affect any school.

Section 3. They shall appoint times and places when the captains and managers, or both, shall meet to form schedules and choose places for games.

Section 4. They shall also appoint games officials when the schools cannot agree.

Section 5. In accordance with the provisions of Article V, Section 2, the committee shall determine how contests are to be decided in case of tie.

Section 6. The executive committee shall decide on cases of failure to abide by the constitution.

Section 7. They shall decide on cases involving the eligibility of any player.

Section 8. They shall decide on protests of any kind.

Section 9. The executive committee can, but only by unanimous vote of the schools, amend this constitution.

Section 10. They shall be allowed to regulate the list of contests in track athletics as they choose.

Section 11. Each school shall have but one vote in the executive committee.

Article V.

THE GAMES.

Section 1. The series in football and baseball shall consist of one game with each school, and shall be played on grounds

mutually agreed upon; in track athletics the contest shall be an annual one before June 10th.

Section 2. In baseball and football the winner of a series shall be the school winning most games, and the championship must be decided the same season.

Section 3. In track athletics the school that wins a plurality of points shall be champion. In each event the winner shall score five points for his school, the second, three, and the third man one point. In case of tie there shall be no award of the championship.

Section 4. In track athletics, the championship games shall include, subject to the revision of the executive committee,—

(1) Running 100 yards.
(2) Running 220 yards.
(3) Running one-quarter mile.
(4) Running one-half mile.
(5) Running one mile.
(6) Hurdle racing, 120 yards; low hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in.
(7) Hurdle racing, 220 yards.
(8) Running broad jump.
(9) Pole vault.
(10) Putting 16-pound shot.
(11) Throwing 12-pound hammer.
(12) Running high jump.

Section 5. The order of these events shall be the same as that in the Harvard–Yale dual games.

Section 6. All games shall be played by Harvard rules, except as follows:—

(*a*) All games shall begin at 3 o'clock.
(*b*) The halves in football shall not be over 30 minutes.
(*c*) The referee shall have power to call the game on account of darkness, and may take out time indefinitely in case spectators encroach upon the field.
(*d*) The schedule season in football shall close Nov. 18.
(*e*) The schedule season of baseball shall close on, or before, the first Saturday in June.
(*f*) Track athletics must be held before June 10th.

Article VI.

GAMES OFFICIALS.

Section 1. Games officials shall be selected by captains and managers (from a list furnished by the executive committee) and their names handed in one week before any game to the executive committee, otherwise the executive committee shall, through its secretary, decide on the officials.

Section 2. All officials shall be, when possible, of collegiate age or older.

Section 3. Except in the case of minor officials in track contests, no official shall be either past or present members of the competing schools.

Article VII.

ELIGIBILITY.

Section 1. Any one shall be eligible who shall present the following certificates properly filled out :—

1. I hereby certify.....to be under 21 years of age, and, in my opinion, eligible to contest in.....

Signed, (master of school.)

2. I intend to be a member of the.....school the whole of the school year.

Signed, (the player.)

Section 2. The certificates of a player must be in the hands of the secretary at least one week before he takes part in a game.

Section 3. At the same time (that is, at least one week before any contest) a *list* of players, certified by the master, must be exchanged by the schools that are to compete.

Section 4. If any player contests when not properly certified, the games, in baseball or football, shall be forfeited to the other school; in track athletics, points won by him, or by him in union with others, shall not be counted.

Section 5. All protests must be in the hands of the executive committee within five days after the game.

Article VIII.

Section 1. The fee for each sport shall be ten dollars ($10) payable to the secretary before the opening of the schedule of each sport.

Article IX.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

(1) Roll call.
(2) Unfinished business.
(3) New business.
(4) Election of officers.
(5) Adjournment.

IT was suggested the other afternoon at the game when the score stood 6–3 in our favor, that Hoppy wasn't playing very well. As the matter stood, however, Hoppy *was* playing well, or trying to,— but so was Brookline; only Brookline was several laps ahead, and Hoppy was having a dreadful time keeping up. Perhaps they needed someone to coach. "Come on now, fellows! Wake up there, now! Wake up!"

It was certainly exciting, and as the High School was well represented all around the field, cheering was heard on all sides. At about the seventh or eighth inning the score stood 8–8. Excitement was intense and score cards were for the time forgotten. Brookline, however, nothing daunted, "woke up" again and increased it 12 to 10.

So far this "report" sounds as though we had come out victorious, but such was not the case, for at the last inning, with Hoppy at the bat, something,— I'm not sure what,— happened, and Brookline walked home that night with heavy hearts. But cheer up! better times are coming.

— 1901.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUND

Fair Visitor (to convict)—"I suppose, sir, that the singing of the little birds relieves the monotony of your dreary life?"

Convict (profoundly nonplussed)—"The singing of the birds, Miss?"

Fair Visitor—"Yes; the little jail birds. They must be such a boon."

"Georgie, don't stare at Mr. Crumley that way. It isn't polite."

"I was just waitin' to see him pick up his glass of water, ma. I heard pa tell you that he drinks like a fish."

"Is that all you can give, ma'am," pleaded the tramp, "a dipperful of water?"

"Certainly not," replied the woman with a large heart, "you may have as many dipperfuls as you like."

"Stubbs, why don't you clean up all this litter on your writing table?"

"I can't; I'm too busy."

"Busy at what?"

"Making more litter."—[Indianapolis Journal.

Do people ever have corns except on their feet?

Why, yes; farmers have corn in the ear.

"Here's a new suit for you," said the deputy on the morning of the execution.

"H'm!" grunted the condemned, "For once in my life I'll be dressed to kill."

Dumleigh—"There is a good deal of nonsense about this mind cure talk. The mind cure may do for some folks; but I would n't like to trust to it."

Synnex—"Of course not. For the mind cure one has to have the mind, you know."

"Did you see the crowd of people who gathered around while we were letting that safe down from the thirteenth story?"

"Yes."

"They stood there two hours at a stretch."

"And two thousand necks."

"This story won't do at all," said the publisher to the ambitious writer. "The detectives chase a man all over the world and never catch him."

"Well, you see it's a realistic story," explained the writer. But the explanation was unsatisfactory.—[Detriot Free Press.

Mr. Knowsit—"Red hair always accompanies great strength. It is natural."

Mr. Wunder—"Get out! Did you ever see a red-headed elephant?"

Sunday School Teacher (finishing the narration)—"And that is the story of Jonah and the whale."

Johnny—"Isn't it strange, they knew what a Jonah was that long ago?"

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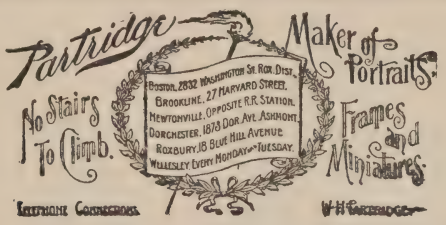
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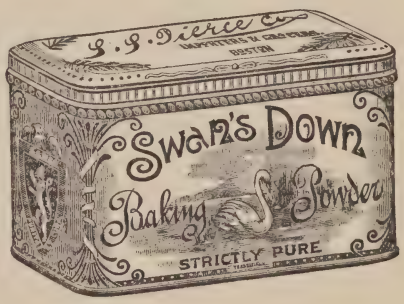

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VOLUME 6 NUMBER 5

MAY
1900

THE SAGAMORE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

THE BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL

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THE SAGAMORE

There being ten Sagamores and many Indians at Muddy River.—WINTHROP'S JOURNAL

VOLUME 6 MAY, 1900 NUMBER 5

MANUAL TRAINING IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

MANUAL Training was introduced into the High School in the autumn of 1895; little progress was made, however, until the school was settled in the new building in November. During the first year, only wood work and mechanical drawing were attempted, and for two seasons the drawing classes met in the zoölogy room. The shopwork has from the first been done at the Lincoln school-house on Boylston street. In the autumn of '96, the forge shop was ready for classes and equipped with sixteen forges, but on account of the crowded condition of the room only nine anvils were set at this time. Four more have been placed in position since, giving accommodation for thirteen boys at a time.

In September, '97, a room for chipping and filing was equipped to accommodate twelve boys, and at the same time three or four metal-working machines were purchased, special double mechanical drawing tables were put in, and the north end of Room 16, High School, was given over to this work. Twenty-two students can be seated here at one time.

As the programme is now arranged, all the boys in the Manual Training department have four periods a week of shopwork, and four of mechanical drawing.

The fourth, or entering class, has wood work the entire year, divided as follows: First term, carpentry; second term, wood-turning; third term, pattern and foundry work.

In all of the departments, and especially in the lowest class, the time is so limited that much in the way of written work, examinations, applied arithmetic, and so forth, has been omitted in order to get the more visible returns from the time spent.

IV. CLASS — WOOD TURNING

In the above cut, one section of this year's fourth class may be seen at the wood-turning lathes. The other section of this class is shown in the mechanical drawing room. In carpentry, some exercise work seems necessary in order to get the best results. The various principles are introduced into finished models as often as it seems practicable.

The following cuts represent some of the work done by this, or by former classes in wood work. As a rule, each boy completes his own piece of work alone. The large oak cabinet, however, designed by the instructor for use in the mechanical drawing room, was made by two boys, George Delano and Ralph Kennard, of the fourth class. The sixteen small drawers are of a proper size to

receive our regular 9 x 12 inch mechanical drawing sheets. The two large drawers at the bottom will take the double-size sheets.

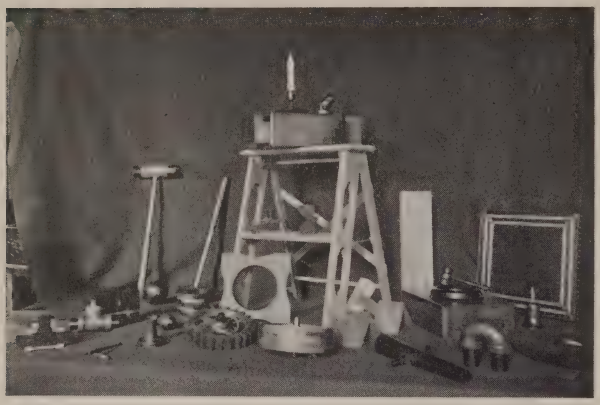
A good many unframed photographs of machine tools, forgings and castings and a most interesting series of views of the dry docks at Newport News have been given to our department, all of which will be most appropriate pictures for the new manual training building.

CABINET.

The boys of this class have made, as a regular exercise in the course, twenty-five or thirty oak frames to fit these pictures.

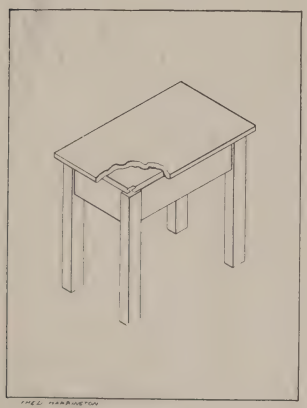
Mention might be made of a few particularly good pieces of work: Kemp's checker board, croquet-mallet and ball; Archibald's card tray, and others of equal merit.

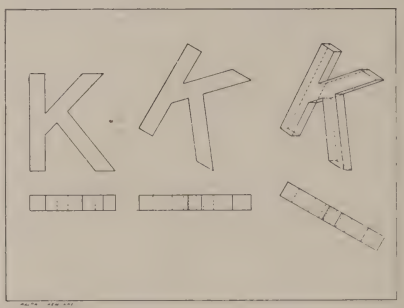
IV. CLASS — MECHANICAL DRAWING



WOOD-WORK MODELS

The boys in wood - turning, after completing about six regular exercises are allowed, or rather urged, to work out designs of their own for their later turning work. There is a splendid chance to do this here, because the principles of turning are learned in so few regular exercises. Both wood-turning and bench work come in with the pattern work. The pupils first have one or two lessons in the foundry in order that they may see how simple patterns are moulded, how necessary it is to have sufficient draught, and to have it in the right direction.





Toward the end of the year they have one or two exercises in the foundry, so that they can make a few moulds and pour the melted metal. White metal is used for this purpose, as it heats easily and can be used over and over again.

III. CLASS — FORGING

The third-class boys have blacksmithing throughout the year. First in importance is the care of the forge fire,— how to keep it small, clean, and so that they can heat the iron in the desired place. This takes a long time, and is the hardest to learn. Here, also, many of the first lessons are simply exercises ; then, as the different principles of drawing out, shaping, upsetting, and welding are learned, small finished pieces are made. Of this work we might say just the opposite of what we said in relation to wood-turning. In the forging it takes so long to master the various principles that time does not allow of so much in the way of finished projects or of ornamental work.

FORGING WORK

The last part of the year is devoted to steel work. Prick-punches, cold-chisels, screw-drivers, flat drills and so forth, are forged, then hardened and tempered.

The second-class boys have vice work during the first half year. This consists of chipping, filing, riveting and hand-scraping. A few tools, such as screw-drivers or hammer-heads, which were forged the preceding year, are now finished at the vise.

II. CLASS — CHIPPING AND FILING

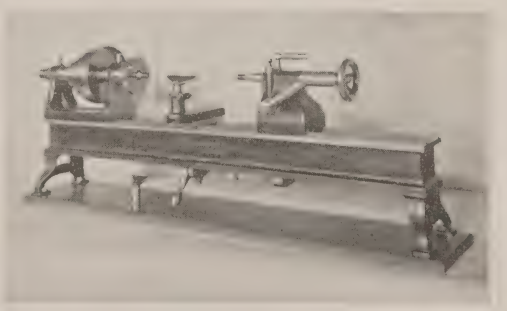
During the second half year, in connection with exercises in drilling, reaming, tapping, and so forth, a very little elementary work is done upon the machines. The work of the second-class boys this year has been more advanced than is outlined above, as they have nearly completed a ¾ horse power horizontal engine in connection with their chipping and filing work.

I. AND II. CLASS WORK

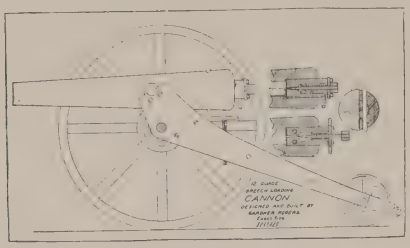
This cut shows exercises and some of the useful tools made in this year's work, also some work from first class.

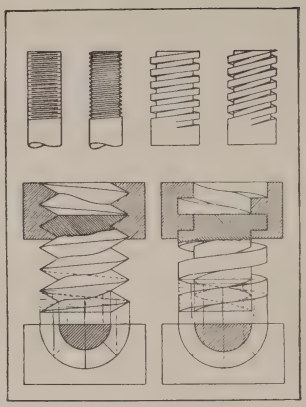
The equipment for regular machine work consists of two engine lathes, one speed lathe, an upright drill and shaper, with quite a full assortment of small tools. With these few machines, regular courses of machine tool work cannot be given to a class ; but quite a little has been accomplished in this line as extra or supplementary work. The first-class work is supposed to be machine tool work.

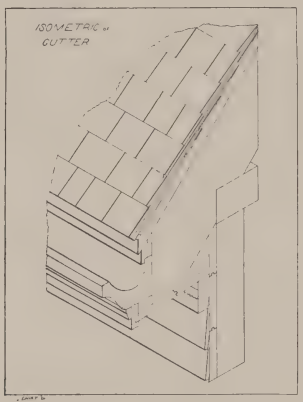
Angus MacMillan, a graduate of '99, nearly completed alone during that year a 9 x 42 inch speed lathe for metal work. The castings were from the Pratt & Whitney Mfg. Co., Harford, Conn. The few remaining unfinished parts were completed this year by different members of the second class.



SPEED LATHE


12 CINCH
BREECH LOADING
CANNON
DESIGNED AND BUILT BY
BARBER FORBES
EASTON
1911

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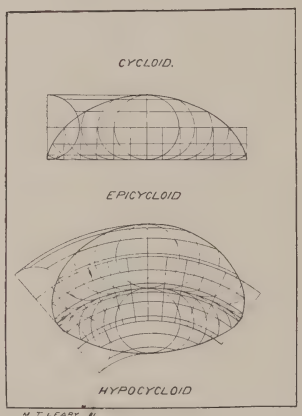
CYCLOID.
EPICYCLOID
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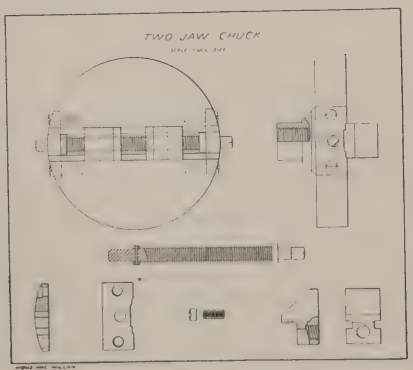
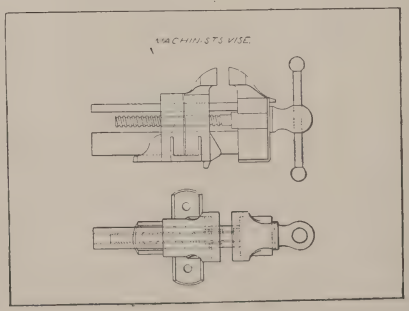
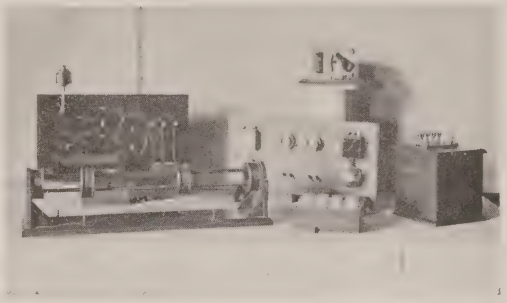
N. T. LEARY '11


TWO JAW CHUCK


MACHINISTS VISE.

Quite an ingenious and original piece was designed and made by Gardner Rogers two years ago, a 12-gauge breech-loading brass cannon. This is shown in connection with the metal work of the first and second classes, with three shells made by him, in section, to illustrate the use of each.

A few pieces of apparatus have been made at the shop and completed in the Physical laboratory under the direction of Mr. Packard. This correlation of work should be increased each year. The articles shown in the cut consist of,



PHYSICS WORK

(1) A case of four storage cells with plug connections upon the top so arranged that any possible combinations of the four cells may be immediately thrown into circuit by a simple manipulation of the plugs. This arrangement was devised by Lowell Macomber and constructed by several other members of the class.

(2) A working model of the apparatus, known as Huylie's Induction Balance, that was used to locate the assassin's bullet in President Garfield's body.

(3) A simple form of electric motor for demonstration purposes.

(4) A working model to show the connections required for electric gas lighting.

(5) A combination of electric bells, devised at Harvard University for a test of skill in running wires to accomplish a definite purpose, *e. g.*, ringing two bells from one button, ringing either bell at pleasure, etc.

Only a few representative drawings from the work of each class have been selected for the cuts. Probably about fifteen drawings are completed by each boy in the three lower classes during each year. The town furnishes material for all regular work, and the boy receives his work at the end of the year or at the completion

of his course, unless it is held by the instructor for exhibition purposes. In all this work the purpose is to secure quality rather than quantity.

TESTIMONY FROM THE OLD BOYS

IN all primitive households, from the Homeric Age till the present day, manual training has been a distinct and necessary branch of education, although not always recognized as such. This school of necessity, almost always agricultural in character, turned out capital workmen: handy, self-reliant and self-respecting; the brains, bone and sinew of a nation. But times have changed; in fact, the present seems a period of social revolution rather than of evolution. Boys in this part of the world have lost their birthright; the farms are abandoned, and the boys live in flats. Poor boys! they can't even get a chance to drive a nail without disturbing the neighbors.

But bad as this state of things is, a remedy has been found — not a cure-all, perhaps, but an efficient corrective. The men who had been privileged to handle tools on the farm and in the village community, and those other men, who are called educators or dreamers, have put their heads together and worked out a scheme of manual training, which has been made part of the great public school system of this country. Its right to be there is unquestioned; its value and worthiness are self-evident.

While recognizing all these general truths, the Master of the High School in Brookline, Massachusetts, believed that some special and direct testimony coming from young men who had taken the course in manual training offered by the school, would be of service in helping other young men to shape their courses of study and in advising the department of manual training as to means for future progress. In order to get the evidence he desired, Mr. Sanford sent copies of the following letter to those graduates of the Brookline High School who had taken either a full or a partial course in manual training.

THE HIGH SCHOOL,
BROOKLINE, MASS.

MR. .....

Dear Sir. — The manual training department of our school has made such gratifying progress, and has such bright prospects, that we are desirous of keeping a complete record of all who have at any time been connected with it. We would also like to get any hints or suggestions from former students, by which we may make the department stronger. Will you coöperate by answering the following questions: —

1st. Have you attended any other school or college since leaving the High School? If so, which?

2d. Are you engaged in business of any sort?

3d. What is your estimate of the value of your course in our manual training department? Has the training you received there been of service to you in your college or business life?

4th. What suggestions would you make for the improvement of our manual training course?

Yours very truly,

D. S. SANFORD,
Master of the High School.

April 6th, 1900.

The replies to Mr. Sanford's letter are all so helpful and interesting that it seems a pity not to print each one in full; but as that would necessitate a double number of THE SAGAMORE, selections have been made, which it is hoped will carry convictions straight to the minds and hearts of the readers. The following is one of the best answers to the first question: —

"I attended no school or college after leaving the 'Brookline High,' but I was in a manual training school of the broadest kind for seven months when I was in the U. S. Volunteer Army during the Spanish-American war. Here I found the practical knowledge received in the Brookline Manual Training School of much service to me — in pitching camp where we had to build cook-houses, mess tables and many other things."

The other answers to this question are brief and to the point. They show that some of the writers are to be found in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, others in the Lawrence Scientific School; that one has entered the Lowell Textile School, one the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and one a business college. The others are in business. Answers to questions three and four are, of course, the most pointed and interesting.

"On leaving the B. H. S., I went immediately into a business which requires considerable mechanical knowledge, and I find that had it not been for the insight I received at the manual training school, I should often be perplexed as to how to proceed. The mechanical drawing has been of great service to me in reading plans; I believe there cannot be too much stress laid upon this branch of training."

"I regret only that I could not have taken a longer course in manual training, because I believe that the practical work and the experience gained in this way are invaluable to any boy, no matter what line of work he intends to follow. The training I received at the High School has been supplemented by some additional shop-work at the 'Institute,' and has been a help as preparation. It has also been of great value indirectly in helping me to understand and appreciate industrial and manufacturing processes during visits to great manufacturing establishments."

"The fact that the faculty of the Institute of Technology hold the work of the Brookline High in manual training highly enough to allow it to be substituted for the institute course, speaks well for its thoroughness. Personally, I should recommend that all who intend to go to the 'Institute' should take the course at the High School. As an aid in the handling of tools it is very valuable. As an aid to manual dexterity it would seem to require much more time than should be justly given to it. The other school studies are surely important also."

"I could write of many ways in which manual training has been of benefit to me. It has helped me to be patient in planning my work and in its execution; it has made me careful; it has made me ambitious to obtain the best results. These are some of the results so far as character goes. In business it has trained my eyes so that I recognize the skill of the hand, and I find many new roads

open to me which have hitherto been closed because of the lack of knowledge on my part. I desire to say that my course in manual training has decided my work in life, and that to have missed shop-work would have been to me a great misfortune."

"As I understand it, manual training does not aim so much to make one expert in making things, but rather to teach one how things are made. I think it is of the greatest importance for every man to know something about how things are made. Is it not, then, desirable that every boy before leaving the high school should have a thorough course in this subject? It will save the 'Tech.' student work and worry. It will give the Harvard man his last chance to get any knowledge of the way the world is made before he is cast upon that world and tries to get into business. And last, it will give the 'general course' man a chance to acquire a foundation of technical knowledge about the elements of machines and machine-tools, which will be of the greatest value to him if he goes into any technical business like manufacturing."

"This is most certainly an age of tools and machinery, and it is becoming more and more so every day. Manual training not only cultivates the hands in the use of tools, but as tools are used to make parts of machines and engines, a person can't take a course in shop-work without becoming familiar with machines and machinery. As we have machinery about us in our houses and elsewhere, to understand machines is to be an educated person, and not to understand them is to be an ignoramus, just as much as it is for a person not to know something about the standard authors when he is living in a community like ours. It seems too bad that more fellows are not taking shop-work, instead of wasting their time studying a language that went out of common use more than a thousand years ago. Doesn't it do a man more good to be able to handle with intelligence a file or a cold-chisel when he wants to mend his broken motor-carriage than to know that 'automobile' is derived from a Greek and a Latin word? I believe that the training I received at the 'shop' has been of value to me, not only in a business way, but in a social way as well."

"The work I did in the High School in mechanical drawing has helped me a great deal at this school (Lowell Textile). I think, as a whole, that my manual training has helped me to take an interest in my present course, to be careful and observant, and that it has made me a great deal quicker to understand my machines."

"I cannot refrain from telling of an instance wherein Mr. Hutchinson's training proved of practical value to me. While camping out in the Maine woods last summer my father sent me to a town to get a piece of sheet-iron, cut to fit the top of our stove. I found a very poor cold-chisel at the shop of the village blacksmith (he was also town barber), and, much to his amazement, I used his fire in nicely re-tempering the tool; then I ground it, and with it cut the sheet-iron as desired. And all this was owing to my work at the Manual Training School."

The suggestions for improvement are all in the line of larger rooms, more modern apparatus, more time for the shop-work, and a more perfect connection between the subjects of the academic departments and those of the "shop."

"I would suggest enlarging the department and increasing the scope of the work. I would also suggest that the students should be impressed with the value of this sort of training, no matter what they intend to do after leaving school, and that they be given a course in shop-work along with their other studies."

"I think it is desirable to arrange the courses so that each one would be equivalent to the corresponding course in 'Tech.' in order that a man could pass off most of his shop-work before graduating."

"Give the teachers and pupils well-equipped shops, and the results will speak for themselves. Have more teachers, and so give them all time to prepare and improve and correct the exercises."

"My only suggestion is that your 'shops' shall be continually provided with the most modern and improved equipment, since it is highly important that the student may be always in touch with the rapid progress in mechanics."

"There is, of course, always room for improvement, but not overmuch room in our manual training course, as I am sure the subject is treated in a most comprehensive way by a most competent instructor."

"I believe that if the town builds a manual training school it will take a step which it will never regret."

A TRIP TO THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL

A TRIP to the Arsenal was planned for the Manual Training boys for Friday, May 4th. On that day the boys assembled with their wheels. The roads, though somewhat muddy, quickly dried up for good riding. The party rode over to Brighton and waited in the Square for a few of the slow ones, then continued to the Arsenal, where the sentinel was passed and the works captured for Brookline.

After obtaining permission from the Commandant, and stacking the wheels, we started through one of the machine shops, where men were working on the platform for a six-inch gun; and opposite a six-ton steel forging was being turned upon a lathe. Overhead a huge crane ran along the sides of the walls to carry the heavy forgings. At the other end of the shop immense planers were doing their small part of making a gun carriage, a very intricate undertaking.

We now passed to a shop, where a five-inch gun, a six-inch disappearing gun, and a ten-inch gun were all set up ready to be fired if need be. We looked through the sights on a little staging beside the gun, and by turning little wheels one could point the gun sideways, upward or downward. By closing the breech and turn- a handle the breech was locked, and opening the breech and looking through the gun we saw the grooves, which give the cannon ball the rotary motion. On a freight car in the shop a gun and carriage were being packed to go to Sandy Hook to be tested in firing. In this shop were two overhead cranes, operated by electricity, weighing twenty-two tons apiece, one of which picked up a gun and carried it to the other end of the shop. By means of a lever the disappearing gun was raised to its firing position, whence it had to be pulled down by a rope, as when the gun is fired the concussion starts the gun on its downward passage, and it is kept from going down too fast by counterweights and a piston working in a cylinder filled with oil. After seeing all we could in this shop, we passed to the machine shop where the smaller parts of gun carriages are made, such as bolts, nuts, and screws. We noted

SNAP-SHOTS ON THE TRIP TO THE ARSENAL

eight hundred and fifty pound projectiles lying around, having been cast here and turned out to the ten thousandth of an inch. When these projectiles are fired in the gun, the powder used is made of pieces as big as your fist, as fine powder burns too fast and would explode the gun. It costs the government four hundred and fifty dollars for each discharge, that is, for a ten-inch gun.

Next we passed to the blacksmith shop and saw workmen take out from the big furnace a red-hot piece of iron and cut it; but as we had seen this at a foundry over at East Boston, we went to a building where tools were sharpened. Then we entered a shop where there was a machine which had a capacity of eight hundred thousand pounds, and was used for pulling apart things and for testing steel. While we were there it pulled apart a piece of steel which took twenty-thousand pounds. After seeing this we went around the grounds, and saw soldiers cutting grass and repairing roads, and noted the old-fashioned cannon and mortars used during the Civil War, which were set round for ornaments.

We then thanked the officer who had accompanied us and answered our questions. So ended our profitable and instructive trip to the Watertown Arsenal, one to be long remembered.

Q. E. D., '04.

A VISIT TO A MODEL FOUNDRY

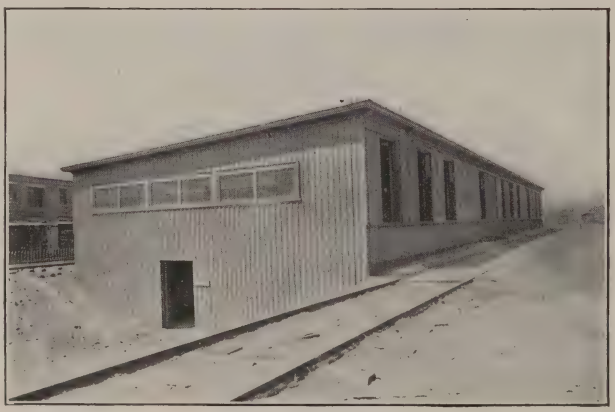
FROM time immemorial the hearth has been the focus of human life. Around it, the place of fire, have arisen the traditions and ties of families and nations. From it has been received that all-important agent of man — fire. It has developed from the flat stone of the antediluvian, embedded in his earthen floor, to the modern cast-iron furnace or range, with its nickel and brass trimmings, whose manufacture employs an army of skilled workmen and a plant many acres in extent. A model of its kind

GENERAL VIEW OF FOUNDRY

is that of the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Company at Watertown. It would be well in describing its construction to begin with the stove as raw material, in the stock house.

It is a large shed, divided into bins, the floor of which is seven feet below the level of the foundry. Here the iron, coke, sand and fire-clay are received from the freight cars above, which run on both sides of the stock-house. A gangway, containing a narrow track on which hand-cars are run, extends the length of the shed.

The cars are loaded with coke, pig and scap iron, weighed, run on a down-grade through a subway, to avoid a grade-crossing above with the railway tracks, and hoisted on an elevator to the charging floor. This sys-



EXTERIOR OF STOCK HOUSE

tem is a great improvement over the common method of wheeling the iron in wheel-barrows up a steep incline to the charging floor.

INTERIOR OF STOCK HOUSE

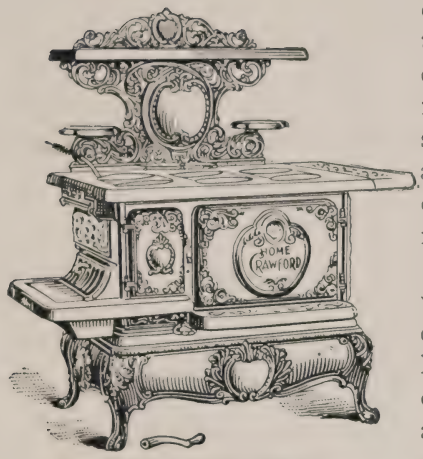
This floor, as it is one story above the foundry, facilitates the charging of the cupola. The cupola is a large cylindrical furnace in which the iron is melted. It is about fifty feet high, of iron outside and lined with fire brick. There is a square door opening into the charging room, and the cupola is filled to the level of this door, with alternate layers of coke and iron, at the ratio of one to eight. To melt the charge an immense blast is turned on at the bottom, which forces the small fire at the bottom up through the cupola. There is a roaring, rushing sound, and presently large sparks begin to pour out of the hole below into the moulding room; then a tiny glowing stream of molten iron begins to trickle out of the top hole; now a number of large ladles, suspended from an overhead trolley, are rolled one after the other beneath

STOCK CARS

CHARGING FLOOR

the hole, filled with the metal and taken to different parts of the moulding room to be poured from hand ladles into the molds. A mold is made with damp sand in a wooden frame or flask, and is a space the shape and size of the desired casting. Its preparation requires considerable labor, which is performed by skilled workmen. They use wooden and iron patterns, the making of which might be called an industry in itself. The patterns are really the most intricate part of the stove manufacture. They are, as their name implies, exact facsimiles of the part to be cast. The hollow castings are, to the uninitiated, a great mystery, but are as simple as the rest, for a core is placed in the center of the mold, supported by a nail here and there. The metal flows around this

MOULDING ROOM



THE FINISHED RANGE

core, leaving the hollow place in the center. The cores are made of a mixture of sand, flour and molasses, and baked to the desired hardness. The casting, after it has cooled, is taken out of the sand, and with a little rapping the core crumbles out.

The castings are now packed with tiny cast-iron stars in cylindrical barrels and revolved rapidly. The sharp-pointed stars rub on the castings and clean off all the sand and dirt that may remain. They are then taken separately, tested and sorted, and are ready for the assembling room, where they are put together. The parts to be nickeled are first thoroughly polished, washed with soap and water, passed through an electro-copper bath, and finally placed in an electro-nickel bath.

The storage of castings and patterns takes up the greatest part of the space, as all patterns are kept and filed away, so that they may be easily found. It is often necessary to replace a part of some out-of-date heat producer; for example, there is now being filled an order at this foundry for a lot of stoves, which twenty years ago the company was putting on the market as its Phenix of stoves. There is a striking difference between them and the range of today, with its oven thermometers, hot-water tanks and hot ovens. The only part not made here is the fire brick lining, which is manufactured at Taunton, Massachusetts.

After being put together, the stove is blacked and packed and is ready for shipment.

The personal finish of the modern foundry is quite different from its ancestor of the last century. There is even a wash-room for the men, with white trimmings and porcelain basins, private dressing-

rooms and lockers. The grounds about the buildings are neatly laid out with curving roads and well-kept lawns and shrubbery.

Is it not a worthy industry which, in an undeveloped state, has followed man through the centuries? For what could he do without the common stove in which to bake his most necessary bread?

H. W. D., '01.

LAVATORIES

MUSIC AT THE HIGH SCHOOL

MUSIC occupies a high place in the educational course of the Brookline schools. The High School has had its share of musical training, and has produced some very good results.

In 1894 a concert was given by the High School, when "The Rose Maiden," by F. H. Cowen, was rendered. The soloists on this occasion were professional singers. The strings and drums of the orchestra were supplied by the school, and the other instruments were from the Symphony Orchestra, Germania Band and Fadette Orchestra. This concert was a great success. Since then the singers of the school have been heard in chorus only at graduation and on the various "public days," when a few choruses and part songs have been given.

The music in the school has been most successful during the past year. Mr. Cole has worked faithfully to bring the singing of

the school to a high standard, and the result has been very satisfactory. The first half hour every Tuesday and Wednesday has been devoted to singing. This time has been spent principally upon the sacred cantata "Ruth," by Alfred R. Gaul, one of the best-known of living composers.

A concert is to be given by the school on Tuesday, June fifth, in which "Ruth" will be rendered. The soloists, former graduates of the school, are Miss Marion Richards, first soprano; Mrs. Maud Cushing-Nash, second soprano; Miss Linda Coolidge, alto, and Mr. William H. Smith, bass. These will be assisted by choruses of all the voices of the school and by the school orchestra, conducted by Mr. Samuel W. Cole. The program is as follows: —

RUTH — A SACRED CANTATA.

Characters:

RUTH, *Soprano*, Miss Marion Richards. NAOMI, *Contralto*, Miss Linda Coolidge.
ORPAH, *Soprano*, Mrs. Maud Cushing-Nash. BOAZ, *Bass*, Mr. William H. Smith.

PART I. SORROW.

In the Country of Moab, and on the road to Bethlehem.

CHORUS.

A grievous famine smote the land,
And chasten'd Judah's children sore;
It was the Lord's divine command
That earth her fruits should yield no more!
O praise the Lord! He knoweth best
When peace and plenty to accord;
To Him all things are manifest.
O praise the Lord! O praise the Lord!

And now to Him it seemeth good
Again to send His people bread;
And where of late gaunt Famine stood
Sweet Plenty raiseth up her head!
O praise the Lord! He knowest best
When peace and plenty to accord;
To Him all things are manifest.
O praise the Lord! O praise the Lord!

RECITATIVE AND AIR. — *Naomi.*

Now go your ways, my daughters well-beloved;
Return ye each unto your mother's house;
The Lord deal kindly with ye, as ye both
Have dealt with those departed and with me.
O gracious Lord, cast down Thine eyes
Upon Thy servant here.
And grant me strength through life's brief length
My earthly woes to bear.
It hath seem'd well, Almighty God,
That I should chasten'd be;
But O, I would not stay the rod,
For all is known to Thee!

If by the way I faint and fall,
Of burdens sore complain,
Desert me not, but strength allot,
That I may rise again!
And when my life on earth is o'er,
Have mercy, Lord, on me,
And let me dwell for evermore
In Paradise with Thee!

CHORAL RECITATIVE.

They lifted up their voice and wept again,
For grief and sorrow dwelt within their hearts.

TRIO. — *Naomi, Orpah and Ruth.*

Noami.

Farewell! the hour has come for parting!
Farewell! love's link must break at last!
Heed not the truant teardrops starting;
They do but greet the mirror'd past!

Orpah.

"Farewell!" the word is all unspoken!
"Farewell!" it cannot yet be said!
For O, our hearts will then be broken,
And peace forever from us fled!

Ruth.

Alas! and must we from thee sever?
Alas! our souls are wrung with pain;
O say not it must be for ever,
But soon our lives will join again!

Naomi.

Alas! my soul is fill'd with sorrow,
Alas! to part is bitter pain;
Yet comfort from this promise borrow,
In Heaven we shall meet again!
Farewell!
Ah, no!
Farewell!
Ah, no!
Ye may no more beside me stay!
O we will cleave to one another!
Alas!
It may not be — away!

SOLO. — *Ruth.*

Entreat me not, to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me.

CHORUS.

Speak! art thou that Naomi, daughter,
Who left us when famine was here?
When streams were despoil'd of their water,
And earth was all barren and sere?
Yea! thou art the one who departed
With husband and sons in the past;
Say, why art thou sorrowful-hearted
Now home thou are welcom'd at last?

RECITATIVE. — *Naomi.*

Call me not Naomi,
For grief and woe are mine;
The Lord hath dealt full bitterly,
It was His will divine!
I went out glad from Bethlehem,
With sorrow come I now,
Yet to the High God's just decree
My head I humbly bow.

CHORUS.

Weep no more, for we will cheer thee!
Weep no more, but dry thine eyes!
To our hearts we will endear thee!
From thy sorrow, daughter, rise!
Weep no more, the Lord will aid thee;
He ne'er faileth in distress;
Bygone woes have only made thee
Fitter for new happiness!
Weep no more!
O weep no more!

PART II. JOY.

In the harvest-field at the abode of Naomi, and at the gate of Bethlehem.

CHORUS OF REAPERS.

See! the golden rays of morning
Now the meadows are adorning;
Earth is from all gloomy shadows,
Born of sombre Night, releas'd!
O'er the crest of distant mountain,
O'er the brook and bubbling fountain,
Gleam anew the waking sunbeams:
Day appears within the East!

While the pearly dewdrops glisten,
To the cornfields let us hasten,
There with songs of praise to lighten
Hours that are ordain'd for toil;
Blithely we will do our reaping,
Still within our memory keeping
Thoughts of Him who, in His mercy,
Giveth us the fruitful soil!

See! the morn, with pointed finger,
Biddeth us no longer linger,
Warneth 'tis the time for labor
Golden stems of corn among.
To the fields then let us hasten
While the pearly dewdrops glisten,
There the hours of toil to lighten
With thanksgiving and with song!

CHORAL RECITATIVE.

Naomi had a kinsman of her husband's, a mighty man of wealth, whose name was Boaz.

AIR.— *Ruth.*

Let me hie unto the field
Where the reapers reap the corn;
Scatter'd ears the ground will yield,
Fallen since the dewy morn.
Kindly hearts I there may find—
Hearts that will not this deny.
While the golden sheaves they bind
To the sickles' melody.

'Mid the drooping sheaves to glean
Let me now, I pray thee, go:
Where the reaper's scythe hath been
Ears of golden corn lie low.
Homeward then, with yellow spoil,
I shall haste at close of day.
Having gather'd from the soil
Wealth that others cast away.

RECITATIVE.— *Naomi.*

Go, my daughter, and may thy gleaning prosper;
May plenty cross thy footsteps, and thy heart,
When thou returnest home, be fill'd with joy
That dieth not today, but liveth on
Till thou from earthly scenes art call'd away!

AIR.— *Boaz.*

Go not from hence, my daughter,
But glean between the sheaves;
The field is mine, and all is thine
That ev'ry reaper leaves.

Abide here by my maidens,
And join their mid-day rest;
No tongue shall say thy gleaning nay,
Or aught thy search molest.

Go not from hence, my daughter,
But to my cornfields keep,
And follow close beside of those
Whose task it is to reap.
Thou shalt not be upbraided.
No voice thy hands shall stay;
The field is mine, and all is thine
That thou canst glean today.

RECITATIVE AND AIR.— *Ruth.*

Why have I found grace in thine eyes,
O my lord?
Why shouldst thou take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?

Past all knowledge
Is the kindness
Thou dost show, my lord, to me;
I am lowly,
And thy favor
All unmerited must be!

There are many
More deserving,
There are many — I am least —
Yet thy bounty,
Gracious master,
Bids me join thy maidens' feast!
Deeds so kindly
Fill my bosom
With a wish thy name to laud:
Yea, for actions
Good and tender
Ev'ry heart would fain applaud.
Hear me offer
Loud Thanksgiving,
Hear thine handmaid give thee praise;
Gracious master,
For thy welfare
I shall pray throughout my days!

RECITATIVE. — *Boaz.*

I know the goodly deeds that thou hast done,
O my daughter!
And the Lord God of Israel,
Under whose wings thou art come to trust,
Shall give thee full reward!

CHORAL RECITATIVE.

So she glean'd in the field until even,
And beat out that she had gleaned;
Then went she up to the city,
And her heart was fill'd with joy.

DUET.— *Naomi and Ruth.*

Naomi.

With joyous heart I greet thee home,
O daughter, for thine hour is come!
No more thy weary lot shall be
To dwell, and weep, and wail with me!

Ruth.

With joyous heart thy cheek I press,
O mother, full of tenderness;
But, tho' we part, I still shall be
A daughter evermore to thee.

Naomi and Ruth.

Farewell, my { daughter / mother } dear, farewell!
May joy upon thy pathways fall!
May peace beside thee ever dwell,
The gift of God, the Lord of all.

Naomi.

Go, cleave to him who is thy lord:
His heart with gracious love is stored.
Go, daughter, go; thine hour is come
To leave me for a fairer home.

Ruth.

I go, but in my heart will dwell
A love that years will not dispel;
A deeper love there could not be,
For, mother, tis my love of thee.

Naomi and Ruth.

Farewell, my { daughter / mother } dear, farewell!
May joy upon thy pathways fall!
May peace beside thee ever dwell,
The gift of God, the Lord of all.

CHORAL. — NIGHTFALL.

Look down, O Lord, from realms above,
Look down, we pray;
All dangers of the night remove
From out our way;
Protect us with Thy watchful love
As thro' the day.

We put our hearty trust in Thee,
And Thee alone;
O cease not, then, our guide to be,
Almighty One;
The ills that threaten, Thou canst see,
For all is known.

Look down, O Lord, from realms on high,
We Thee implore,
And guide us while the night is nigh
From peril sore;
And we Thy Name shall glorify
For evermore.

INTERMEZZO. — DAYBREAK.

WEDDING CHORUS.

Hark! hark! the cymbals clash,
The harps sound up to heaven;
And by the tender dulcimer
Sweet melody is given.
With trumpet and with shawm
The air is now resounding,
And songs of joy without alloy
Are through the land abounding.

The Lord who dwells above
Hath joined two hearts together,
And fill'd them both with lasting love
That ne'er will break its tether.

So sing ye songs of joy,
And sound ye harps unceasing;
May life for them but prove a gem
With radiance aye increasing.

AIR. — *Boaz.*

Glory be to Thee, O Lord,
And praises never ceasing;
O may Thy Glory, day by day,
For ever be increasing.

On Thy servant Thou hast look'd,
From Thy great throne in heaven,
And to his most unworthy hand
A helpmate sweet hath given.

Grant that from Thy holy ways
My feet may wander never,
But that to Thee my soul may cleave
For ever and for ever.

CHORUS.

Rejoice, rejoice, rejoice,
For blessings round us fall;
Your voices raise
In songs of praise
Unto the Lord of all.

In His kindness never ending,
In His mercy condescending,
He hath look'd upon His servant,
Blessings on his head bestowed.

Praise ye, then, the Lord of heaven
Who to us this joy hath given;
Praise the Lord, and let Thanksgiving
Rise to his divine abode.

Rejoice, rejoice, rejoice,
For blessings round us fall;
Your voices raise
In songs of praise
Unto the Lord of all.

Physical training was never more popular. The new apparatus has come and every day the playground is alive with active groups engaged in pole vaulting, throwing the discus, and playing quoits. The girls are equally active on their playground, playing base ball, basket ball and tennis.

THE SAGAMORE

Published monthly throughout the school year, at the High School Building, Brookline, Mass., and devoted to the interests of the Brookline High School.

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COMMUNICATIONS may be left in the hands of the editors at school, or mailed to Edward W. Morse, Jr., Sumner road, Brookline. Contributors will please write legibly on one side of the paper only and sign their names, which need not appear in print. All MSS. must be received by the 12th of the month; rejected MSS. will be remailed to the owners if accompanied with the necessary postage.

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THE present edition of THE SAGAMORE, coming as it does at about the same time as the Manual Training exhibit, has been made a Manual Training number. It is hoped that the articles bearing on that subject and the cuts which have been secured will make the number interesting enough to warrant other numbers of a specific nature. The different departments in the school could be written up to advantage at some future time, if this departure from the cut and dried form usually employed in publishing THE SAGAMORE takes well with its readers.

We were very sorry to see the lunch counter drop out of existence. First, because it was a school institution, and next, among a variety of other reasons, because its abolition did not seem to voice the sentiments of the whole school. The sandwiches, pastry and ice cream offered by the outside venders are perhaps a satisfying diet for summer, yet when winter comes the warm broths and chocolate which our counter supplied are sure to be missed, not only by the girls and teachers, but by those Sophomores and others, who, through an unpardonable lack of foresight, to state the case mildly, caused its abolition.

The school is greatly to be congratulated upon the appointment as head of the classical department of Dr. A. W. Roberts of Philadelphia. Dr. Roberts is pronounced by competent authorities to be one of the most scholarly and successful teachers of Latin and Greek in this country. He graduated from Harvard in 1881. After graduation, he continued his studies in the Graduate School, receiving the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy in 1883. For two years he was connected with the Hughes High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, and since then he has been teaching in the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.

The Annual Senior Dance was held in Shailer Hall, Friday evening, May 26th. In every way the event was a decided success. The fine music, beautiful decorations, and nicely waxed floor at once put everyone in the best of humor, so that onlookers and dancers were equally delighted. Matrons: Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Tuckerman and Mrs. Quinsler. Ushers: Mr. Sidney T. Strickland, Mr. Carl B. Marshall, Mr. Claude N. Holwill, Mr. J. Willard Tuckerman, Mr. Earle R. Potter and Mr. John Blodgett.

Three cheers for the old boys! Their testimony is quite up to date.

NEWS NOTES

It is with sincere regret that we learn of the retirement from our school of Mr. Place, who has resigned to accept another position. He will carry with him the hearty good wishes of everyone connected with the B. H. S., for as a scholar, a teacher, and a man, he has won the respect of all.

Every one should be present at the out-door meet to be held on Friday, June 8th, as it will be a very interesting event. There is quite a large list of entries, mainly from the lower classes. We are glad to see such spirit.

The picture of the crew, taken by Chickering, Boston, appeared in the Sunday Journal for May 26.

At the crew races last Tuesday it was thought by some bystanders that the Hoppy crew gave three cheers for themselves, although highly confident they were not quite so forward. They were yelling for their coach Hanlyn.

E. W. Morse, editor-in-chief, has been spending several weeks in Canada fishing. He has been very successful, and has landed several three-pound trout.

R. L. Shewell of Brookline High, 1900, rowed second on Stone's crew, which won the I. R. A. Championship.

Brookline High School has accepted two challenges in golf,— one with Boston Latin School, and the other with Volkman School. The matches will be played at the Franklin Park links. There will be five men on each side.

C. L. Perkins, B. H. S., '99, who was a member of the Harvard Freshman Mandolin Club, was elected to the Varsity Club. He was unable to accept the honor on account of illness, but will probably be able to make it next fall.

B. C. Lancy, B. H. S., '99, played shortstop on the Harvard Freshman Team against Yale Fresmen.

Several members of the Senior Class were entertained by the Harvard–Brookline Club at Craigie Hall, Cambridge, May 17th.

The William G. Nash prize debate was won by Harold Richards, 1901. Negative, Harold Richards and Robert E. Blakeslee; affirmative, Waldo Richards and Charles Floyd.

The next number of THE SAGAMORE will be devoted chiefly to the interests of athletics. In it will appear pictures of last year's teams. The main article will be one upon the newly proposed organization for the Athletic Association. The plan has been drawn up with care, and should prove of great benefit to the school.

The prize speaking will take place in Shailer Hall, June 14th. The four contestants from the Senior Class are, Ethel Elliott, Etta Donovan, Claude Holwill, and Edward Morse. The High School Mandolin Club will furnish music during the evening.

The Senior Class pictures can be obtained at Partridge's Studio, 27 Harvard street, for $1.00.

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Association it was voted to give "B's" to the five men who rowed for Brookline in the I. R. A. race, and also to give a "B" to Radford McCormick, 1900, for his excellent work in the water. He is said to be the fastest schoolboy swimmer in New England.

The head master was heard to say that perhaps the school nine would do better if the game were played on water instead of on land. But what can be expected when we have such a swimming tank over the way?

The following is the schedule for the class baseball service for 1900:—

1900 vs. 1903, Monday, May 28.
vs. 1902, Tuesday, May 29.
vs. 1901, Saturday, June 2.

1901 vs. 1903, Thursday, May 31.
vs. 1900, Saturday, June 2.
vs. 1902, Monday, June 4.

1902 vs. 1900, Tuesday, May 29.
vs. 1901, Monday, June 4.
vs. 1903, Wednesday, June 6.

1903 vs. 1900, Monday, May 28.
vs. 1901, Thursday, May 31.
vs. 1902, Wednesday, June 6.

Sylvester Nyhen says the questions in the civil service examination were puzzling ones, and took in all that he'd ever learned from the primary school to the present time. It was a case of having your wits handy and using your common sense. As Nyhen was a winner in the race, he has been assigned a district in Brookline. So look out and give him your correct age.

The boys of the Fourth Class are rather pleased to know that one of their number who left school to "go to work" because he was going to have a "cinch" wishes he were back again at the B. H. S. It's well to know a "cinch," when you have it.

The Fourth Class boys are also rather set up about the steering of their coxswain Benjamin James in the interscholastic race.

The members of the Senior dance committee are to be congratulated on the effective way in which they decorated the hall for the class dance.

Harold M. Brett, B. H. S., 1900, who entered the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts last September, has just received the annual prize of fifty dollars given by the school for the best drawing from casts. It will be remembered with pleasure that Miss Helen R. Jones, B. H. S., 1898, took this prize last year.

The engagement is just announced of Miss Louise Frazer, B. H. S., 1898, to Mr. John Payne of Weston. Miss Frazer is also to be congratulated upon her work at the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts, where her work has received the highest commendation.

Only one member of the "A" division of the Fourth Class has left the school this year. A dozen have gone from the "B" division. Some of these have left because of illness, some to go into business, and some to enter other schools. One of these last has crossed the ocean in search of a fitting school.

Two of our teachers, Mr. Packard and Miss Trueblood, were fortunate enough to secure a short leave of absence to visit Norfolk, Va., to witness the total eclipse of the sun, visible at that point, 28th May. Professor Pickering of the Harvard Observatory was one of the party, as was also Professor Goodwin of the Greek Department of Harvard University. It was a case of minding the minutes and letting the hours take care of themselves, for the period of totality was just two minutes long. We hope Mr. Packard will tell us what he saw. Later,— He saw all there was to see.

Twice recently the members of the Fourth Class studying Domestic Science have invited the teachers to dine in the Laboratory. The elaborate character of the dinners and the skill with which they were served by these amateur cooks were a real surprise to the guests,—a very satisfactory surprise at half-past one.

Not the least interested spectators of the boat race on May 22 were the "buttons," cooks, nurse maids and butlers whose duties called them to the back roofs, and the astonishing number of policemen whose beats lay along the water side of Beacon street.

The members of "College English" will be interested to know that one member of the class daily as he feeds his hens, studies from the walls of the hen house Burke's six resolutions and his arguments against force.

The graduation exercises will be held in Shailer Hall, June 21st.

Go look at the exhibit, then take off your hat to the first Technical you meet.

The class in Physical Geography went on an excursion to Newtonville, May 24th, to see the sand plain and other evidences of glacial action which still remain there.

The classes in Biology have had three outside lessons this spring. Two were bird walks and the third was an excursion to the Agassiz Museum at Cambridge.

We clip the following from the Boston Herald of May 25th: "A membership in Skull and Bones [the oldest of Yale Senior Societies] is the greatest student laurel a Yale man can attain while in college, but despite this fact two students this afternoon refused this honor to go to the Scroll and Keys." One of these was George S. Stillman, B. H. S., '97, who has made a great record for himself at Yale as football tackle and 'varsity oarsman.

William Owen Tudor-Hart, formerly of' 03, is preparing for Oxford. He characterizes the English people as more polite than their American cousins.

The attention of the slothful is called to the following clipping from "The Saturday Evening Post," as it states so admirably the true spirit in which work should be done: —

"There is no room in an office, however, for a shirk, an incompetent, the man who works for money, or the man who counts his hours. Such a man may find foothold, and frequently does, but he seldom retains it. I cannot tell you precisely what kind of a man can find an opening, because that depends so largely upon circumstances over which the head of an office has no control, but I will tell you about one man who got his chance through me several years ago. It will serve as an illustration.

"'I am twenty-two years old,' he said. 'I have been through college and I want to be a railroad man. I can work at almost anything. I am willing to work from morning until midnight until I have finished my task. I don't care what you pay me or what you set me to do. All I want is a chance, and if I can't do the work satisfactorily you can let me go. I am ready to begin today.'

"Now I did not have anything in my office, but I went into every department and I said to the heads: 'Do you want an A No. 1 man who is willing to do anything and do it well? If you do, I've got a man for you.'

"There was no vacancy then, but the next week that young man began work."

One of the teachers was greeted with a shout of laughter one day when just before dismissal she said, "Now boys and girls, let us pick up the floor."

Some queries of a teacher:—

Why are so many clocks in Brookline slow?
Why do pupils remember to bring notes of dismissal, though they forget indefinitely to bring notes of excuse for absence?
What becomes of all my best pencils and pens?
Why are the pupils who do the most to interrupt workers the ones that are most indignant at any interruptions of their own spasms of work?

SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR MAY AND JUNE

May 25th.— The Senior Reception in Shailer Hall.

June 5th.— Eight o'clock P. M. Concert by Chorus and Orchestra in Shailer Hall.

June 5th.— Nine o'clock P. M. Opening of Manual Training and Art Exhibition in the Art Room. This exhibition will be open to the inspection of the public on Wednesdays, June 6th and June 13th, from three to six, and from seven to nine P. M., and on Thursday evening, June 14th.

June 14th.— Eight o'clock P. M. The Prize Speaking, Shailer Hall.

June 21st.— Graduating Exercises.

English	Examination	for	Lincoln	Medal,	June 6th, 3–4.30.
Latin	"	"	"	"	June 15th, 3–5.
French	"	"	"	"	June 12th, 3–5.
Mathematics	"	"	"	"	June 11th, 3–6.

ATHLETICS

ROWING

BROOKLINE was surprised but proud when it was announced that the crew had beaten out the two formidable schools, Waltham High and Boston Latin, and had won the first trial heat on Saturday, May nineteenth. The five crews, Waltham, Boston Latin, Newton, Volkman's and Brookline, set out for the starting line in a pouring rain. No interest, apparently, was taken in the

crew by the members of the school, for there were only four representatives in sight when the race started. The mist and rain were so thick on the river that the boats could only be distinguished long after they had passed the bridge, and it seemed a very short time when the crews appeared until Brookline, fresh and strong and pulling an easy stroke, swept across the line a winner.

On the following Tuesday at six o'clock the finals were rowed before a very large crowd ranged along the river bank. Captain Fox, as usual, said that Brookline had not a ghost of a chance of winning, but they were only beaten by a few feet by the powerful experienced crew from Stone's School, Boston.

Brookline was last boat at the half-mile, but at that point gradually began to gain foot by foot. At about a hundred yards from the finish Stone's and Brookline were neck and neck, and it was just at the finish, apparently in one stroke, that Stone's got the lead and won. Hopkinson was third, and Noble and Greenough's fourth.

The summary of the final heat follows :—

First.— Stone [Mier bow, Shewell 2, Robinson 3, Lindsay stroke, Captain Greene coxswain.]

Second.— Brookline [Barndollar bow, Le Moyne 2, Farley 3, Captain Fox stroke, James coxswain.]

Third.— Hopkinson [Lloyd bow, Hurd 2, Leatherbee 3, Blaikie stroke, Rougham coxswain.]

Fourth.— Noble and Greenough [Derby bow, Macomber 2, Coburn 3, Lane stroke, Williams coxswain.]

BASEBALL

On Tuesday, May fifteenth, Boston Latin defeated Brookline in a well played game. The only trouble was that Brookline was outclassed by its rival and could not bunch its hits.

Boston Latin.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Pierce, s.s.	4	0	1	1	1
McGrath, c.	4	2	10	3	2
McCarty, 1b.	2	0	8	0	0
Maguire, 2b.	4	1	2	0	0
French, 3b.	5	2	2	2	0
Sullivan, r.f.	4	1	0	0	0
Dewar, c.f.	4	1	1	0	0
Gartland, l.f.	4	1	2	0	0
White, p.	2	2	1	4	0
Totals	33	10	27	10	3

Brookline High.	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Dexter, l. f.	4	2	2	0	1
Quigley, c.	4	0	7	4	2
Marshall, 2b.	4	3	7	1	1
Cook, ss.	4	0	1	2	0
Delano, c.f.	4	0	1	0	0
Nyhen, 1b.	4	0	6	0	0
Nesbett, 3b.	3	1	1	2	0
Underhill, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0
Strickland, p.	3	0	2	1	1
Totals	31	6	27	10	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston Latin	1	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	—8
Brookline High	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Runs—Pierce, McGrath 2, McCarty, Maguire, French, White, Dexter 2. Two-base hit—Marshall. Stolen bases—Pierce, McGrath 2, Dexter 2, Marshall 2, Nesbett, Underhill 2. First base on balls—Pierce, McGrath, McCarty 2, Underhill 2, Maguire, Sullivan, White 2, Nesbett. Struck out—Dexter, Quigley, Cook 2, Delano 2, Gartland, Nyhen, Dewar, Underhill, Maguire, Strickland 2, McCarty 2. Double play—Marshall and Nyhen. Passed ball—McGrath. Time—1h. 45m. Umpire—Taber. Attendance—500.

Brookline's game with English High on the playgrounds, May eighteenth, was cut short in the sixth inning by rain. English High was leading at the time the game was called, and thus won. The feature of the game was the home run by Marshall.

On Friday, May twenty-fifth, Cambridge High and Latin School won the baseball championship by defeating Brookline at Holmes Field, Cambridge. Brookline batted well and seemed to hit Clarkson whenever they felt like doing so, but fielded badly. The game was very evenly played on the whole until Cambridge scored eight runs in one inning toward the last of the game.

CAMBRIDGE.

	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Carr, s.s.	5	4	1	6	2
Clarkson, p.	5	2	1	1	0
Murphy, 2b.	4	1	3	2	0
Gallagher, 3b.	5	2	5	2	0
Parker, l.f.	6	3	0	0	0
McGirr, c.	4	1	3	1	0
Crawford, r.f.	4	1	2	0	0
McSweeney, c.f.	5	1	3	0	1
Roper, 1b.	4	3	9	0	0
Totals	42	18	27	12	3

BROOKLINE HIGH.

	ab.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Dexter, r.f.	6	2	0	0	0
Quigley, c.	6	2	4	0	1
Marshall, 2b.	3	1	5	1	0
Hennessey, s.s.	6	0	1	1	0
Delano, c.f.	5	2	3	0	1
Cook, r.f.	4	1	0	1	0
Nesbett, 3b.	5	2	2	1	1
Nyhen, 1b.	4	1	9	1	1
Strickland, p.	4	3	0	5	1
Totals	43	14	24	10	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cambridge H. and L.	8	0	0	0	3	0	8	1		—20
Brookline High	0	0	1	3	1	0	3	0	1	— 9

Two-base hit—Marshall. Three-base hits—Clarkson, Carr. Stolen bases—Gallagher 2, Dexter. First base on balls—Off Clarkson 6, off Strickland 7. First base on errors—Cambridge 3, Brookline 3. Struck out—Clarkson, Murphy, Dexter, Marshall. Double play—McGirr and Murphy. Passed ball—Quigley. Hit by pitched ball—Nyhen. Time—2h. 45m. Umpire—Weeden. Attendance—1000.

CLAUDE N. HOLWILL,

Sporting Editor.

HUMOR

A LINGERING REGRET.

Helen — "Are you sure God will forgive me for slapping sister if I ask Him, mamma?"

Mamma — "Certainly, dear."

Helen (reflectively — "Then I wish I had slapped her harder."

How long was Moses in the bull-rushes?

About two feet.

Hogan (watching the golfers) — "Oi don't see anny difference bechune that an' wor-rk."

Dacy — "Yez don't eh? Well, yez would whin pay day kim around, be-gorrah!"

A golfomaniac wants to know if a caddy bears the name of Bob, it is proper to speak of him as a Bob-o'-link?

"Mr. Johnson, does you know whar de sailors got dat name 'tars' applied to dem?

"Sure, in some pitched battle, of course, sah."

S. S. Teacher — "Who was taken up into Mt. Sinai, and never seen again?"

Scholar — "Rip Van Winkle."

Doctor — "You exercise too much."

Patient — "Exercise! Why, doctor, I ride in the cable cars all the time."

Doctor — "Well, try walking."

Mrs. Fogg — "Daniel, what in the world is an epigram?"

Mr. Fogg — "An epigram is a neat way of saying something that isn't so."

He — "I have just returned from a little railroad trip, and the scenery did me good."

She — "Nature was grand, was she?"

He — "Yes; and I have never seen the advertisements in more gorgeous colors."

Sydney Smith, hearing a boy read of patriarchs as partridges declared, It is too bad to make game of them.

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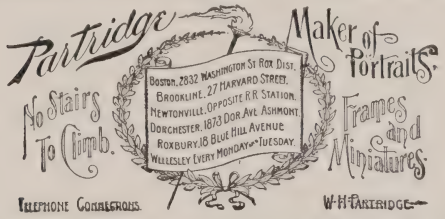

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VOLUME 6 NUMBER 6

JUNE
1900

THE SAGAMORE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
THE BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL

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BROOKLINE MASSACHUSETTS
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT THE HIGH SCHOOL
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CLASS OF 1900, BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL

THE SAGAMORE

There being ten Sagamores and many Indians at Muddy River.—WINTHROP'S JOURNAL

VOLUME 6 JUNE, 1900 NUMBER 6

A GLANCE FORWARD

THOSE who remember the American school boy of fifteen or twenty years ago cannot fail to notice the great change apparent in the boy of today.

In the beginning of the eighties the school boy in the cities of the United States looked weak and nervous, and, as a rule, seemed to be suffering greatly from the lack of exercise—he was thin, flat-chested, round-shouldered and pale; his movements were irregular and without elasticity and healthy vigor.

What was true in the case of the boy was still more so in the case of the girl,—so much so that the illness commonly called "nervous prostration" was known as the "American" disease.

Today the boys and girls in the high schools and upper grades of the grammar schools are frequently pictures of health and strength and happiness.

School gymnastics have already done a great deal for the boys and girls. These have become straighter and better developed. A big, broad chest and upright head is a rare sight no longer. Round, rosy cheeks can be seen everywhere, in the streets, on the parks and playgrounds, and in the gymnasiums and swimming

schools. The popular craving for sports and athletics has made these great changes in our youth.

The common saying among the older people, "We did not do so in our school days," and consequently "it is not needed now," is happily giving way to a much better sentiment. And we see year after year that educators and school committees are joining the ranks of those who advocate "more time for physical exercise in our schools."

We have made a good and healthy beginning, but there is yet much to be done. We must have more and better gymnastics in the grammar schools. Here is the place where the foundation must be laid for the heavier work in the high school and colleges. Without that foundation the athletic work in the high school should not be attempted. Many boys and girls have suffered because they have undertaken heavy work without proper training in the corrective and developing exercises. Gymnastic apparatus are what we need in the grammar schools as well as in many high schools. But there is a bright prospect — the apparatus are coming, and the children will soon take hold of their school gymnastics with a great deal of interest and enthusiasm.

In the high schools the regular gymnastics should be kept up, and no boy or girl should take part in athletics who does not do well in the former. Good systematic exercises are the foundation on which every athlete should build, and then he will be astonished to find how easily he is able to do the hardest work.

In this line we need a good deal of reform. For frequently the athlete has not been a gymnast at all. Here is where Harvard has made a great mistake. If her students were subjected to gymnastic training during the winter, they would do better work in the summer, and experience nothing but pleasure and health from their athletic training and contests. But not until this reform is accomplished will the results be what they should — a sound recreation and relief from studies, a storing up of health and vigor for further study, and a gathering up of strength to enable one to keep up the battle of life and go through with self-respect, and the satisfaction of having done one's share of the work in the world.

The glance forward reveals a bright and cheerful prospect. As the young master the essential part of the fundamental work, they will understand the necessity thereof and will finally carry a sound principle with them to the colleges. Then some day we shall see our athletic youth taking part in all sorts of games for the sake of "the pleasure it gives to them" and not for the sake of "beating" somebody else, which latter motive at the present time is a too frequent and prominent feature of athletics.

In Brookline we shall endeavor to place school gymnastics and athletics on a sound and broad basis. The sentiment here is healthy. Both the young and the old seem to be interested in this important part of education; the School Committee and the teachers are unanimous in their good wishes for the growing generation.

Brookline is already ahead of most cities as a result of her excellent bath house and the good swimming taught there. With the sympathy of the parents, the assistance of the teachers, and the interest and good-will of the boys and girls, there can be no doubt that physical training will soon find its headquarters in the town of Brookline.

HARTVIG NISSEN.

June 16, 1900.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

NEARLY everything in this world has a beginning and an end, even school terms. There are, however, a few things which seem to begin nowhere and end nowhere; and one of these is a school system of physical training. Like other things which are taught in the schools, there should be a scientific basis for this branch, making it possible to start at a definite point, and from that, to continue on progressively to the end of the school period of education. The time is not far distant when this problem will be solved, I am quite certain, and I believe that we are going to help in its solution, in Brookline.

We now know that the best means of developing the brain in very early life is through muscular exercise, or so-called "motor training." We have proceeded on the theory in times past that the child could begin almost at any time to learn to read and write; whether or not he was well developed physically made no difference; and the earlier he could make use of his mind, the more rational we thought our plan of teaching was. But investigation during the last twenty-five years has entirely upset this theory, and now some of our best observers go so far as to say that a child would be better not to learn to read and write until he was ten years of age. While there is a good deal of truth in this, we should not yet in our own town wish to wait quite so long, but it is well for those persons who are so anxious to have book knowledge crowded into their children at the earliest possible age to know what the latest scientific dictum is.

The true principle, then, upon which we should proceed in physical training is first, in the kindergarten, to give the child simple exercises and games which will bring into play the groups of larger muscles and be indirectly the means of developing the senses of hearing, seeing and touch. Next in the primary school the application of this principle will call for the same exercises, reaching the smaller muscles through the hands, attention being paid particularly to general coördination. Then in the grammar school more time can be given to specific muscular exercises, apparatus being used to some extent. The last step will be taken in the high school, in which special exercises will be called for, requring a high degree of muscular coördination as well as an active use of the intelligence.

Very briefly stated, then, we see that we have gone progressively step by step from the simple forms of muscular exercises to those of a highly complex character. If the high school work is to accomplish what it is capable of, it will be necessary to slowly work up to it through the lower schools; for its object is to perfect what has been slowly evolved, and this result cannot be accomplished in a short space of time. We are apt to think of physical training as only being the means of developing the body, whereas

if a right use is made of it, it is perhaps the best means we possess of laying the foundation at least for the development of the mind and its organ, the brain. Begun in the earliest years and persevered with up to the end of the high school, it will be almost certain to give us not only strength, symmetry and poise of the body, but a sound, rational, well-balanced mind as well. If, then, I were asked the purpose of physical training in the high school, I should say it ought to be to complete the higher branches of physical education which the lower schools have begun but not finished. When we have a right conception of physical training, we shall see that it is as integral a part of education as the study of language, mathematics or chemistry, and that in its higher branches it should be taught in the high school very much as the other subjects are taught.

I feel that Brookline is to be congratulated on having obtained the services of a director of physical training in the schools who not only has a scientific knowledge of the subject, but has had a long and successful experience in the public schools of Boston and elsewhere. To him we may confidently look to work out a system which will have a beginning in the kindergarten and a fitting end in the high school, articulating naturally with the grammar and primary schools between.

WALTER CHANNING, M. D.

The Department of Natural Science is rejoicing in the possession of eight beautiful photographs 15 by 18 inches handsomely framed, the gift of Mr. Edwin B. Holmes, the well-known hunter of big game in the Rockies. The photographs, enlarged from negatives made by the donor, consist of snap-shots at elk, kodak sketches of camp-life in the woods, including such trophies of the chase as Big Horn and Grizzly Bear, and camera glimpses of lofty mountains, broad prairies, and tumbling cascades. The series will adorn the upper corridor and will be greatly enjoyed by lovers of nature. Our compliments to Mr. Holmes.

THE BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL

ALTHOUGH the football team of the past year finished only second in the senior league, enough cannot be said in praise of the eleven and its captain. Few coaches appeared until just before the last game of the season; nevertheless, Captain Wilcox drilled his men into such condition that they tied or won every game but the last. English High had a team of veterans which had never been scored upon. Brookline met them on the Charles River Park, and after a one-sided contest were defeated by the score of twenty-two to six. The weight of Brookline's opponents helped them to win the game. When Brookline met Cambridge Manual Training School on the same gridiron everybody thought Brookline would be overwhelmingly defeated. Neither side scored; but had our players not been afraid of their opponents, the score might have been different. Brookline defeated Somerville in a long game by a score of six to nothing; Dorchester was easily defeated by a score of twenty-four to nothing; and a tie game was played between Boston Latin and Brookline. Had the coachers come out sooner we might have won the league, but as we finished second we can still be justly proud of the Brookline High School eleven. Three positions on the all-interscholastic team went to Brookline,—Strickland making right end, Dexter a guard, and Quigley tieing for left half-back with Nichols of English High. The league summary follows:—

CLUBS.	English High	Brookline	Somerville	Camb. Manual	Boston Latin	Dorchester	Points won	Games won
English High		22	36	22	23	46	149	5
Brookline High	6		6	*0	*6	24	42	2
Somerville High	0	0		0	12	5	17	2
Cambridge Manual	0	*0	*0		*11	35	46	1
Boston Latin	0	*6	5	*11		11	33	1
Dorchester High	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Points lost	6	28	47	33	52	121		
Games lost	0	1	2	1	2	5		

*Tie game.

Morse was elected captain for next year, and we hope he will perform his duties as well as Wilcox has done.

PRACTICE GAMES.

Sept. 25. Brookline 16, Wellesley High 0, at Brookline.
Sept. 30. Salem High 6, Brookline 0, at Salem.
Oct. 4. Brookline 26, Roxbury Latin 0, at Brookline.
Oct. 6. Brookline 16, Chelsea 0, at Brookline.
Oct. 10. Brookline 11, Newton High 6, at Newton.
Oct. 13. Brookline 23, Hopkinson 0, at Charles River Park.
Oct. 20. Cambridge High and Latin 18, Brookline 6, at Charles River Park.

A. R. LATHAM, 1900.

BASEBALL

It appears as if baseball, either through lack of interest or want of success, has been losing ground in the school of late. Last year the team did not cover itself with glory, and this year it has done no better. No excuse can be found for this failure except that perhaps it is in part due to a lack of material. There were several positions on the team this year that were woefully weak, and the lack of better material may account for the failure to reach a higher position in the league.

There seems to be no reason why the school should not next year be well represented in this line of sport. We enter the new league and there is now a fine chance for us to start at the head and stay there. The 1901 team will consist probably of nearly the same players as did this year's team; second base and the pitcher's box are the only two positions left without an occupant and both of these can be easily filled.

A word of praise must be said for Marshall. He has stubbornly fought against discouraging circumstances all through the year and has done his best. He had a hard place to fill and no fault can be found in the way he ran his team.

Quigley has been elected captain for the next year, and with renewed interest on the part of the school he ought to be able to bring out his team somewhere near the top of the list.

C. N. HOLWILL, 1900.

THE BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM

ROWING

The Interscholastic Rowing Association was formed three years ago under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, with the idea of furnishing preparatory training for college rowing. Brookline High School joined the Association in its second season, but as there were more crews than one coach could handle, they joined with the understanding that they would furnish their own coach. A friend of the school—a former Harvard oarsman—consented to give his services, and devoted much time and pains to the crew. In the race in June, B. H. S. got second in her heat, but second place did not qualify for the finals. This year, as there were fourteen schools in the Association, the Union Boat Club agreed to handle six of the crews and Mr. Hanlon was procured as their coach. The remaining crews, including B. H. S., were under the direction of Mr. Richard Glendon of the B. A. A. Each school had assigned it for practice on the river, three periods a week of one hour each. The time from the beginning of the river practice to the date of the race, was all too short for the preparation desired. The race was rowed on the first day in three heats ; on the next day a fourth heat was made up of the boats coming in second in the preliminary heats and the winner of this entered the finals. This was a new departure, but it seemed to be the most equable arrangement that could be devised.

It fell to Brookline's lot to row in the first heat with Newton, Volkman, Boston Latin, and Waltham. Brookline's victory in this preliminary heat brought them into the final race. In this last race, composed of the winners of the four heats, Stone's School was victorious with Brookline a close second, followed by Hopkinson and Noble's. Another new departure this year was the award of a second prize ; each member of the crew of Brookline High School received a cup appropriately inscribed with name and date.

In this final race Brookline has no excuses to make. The members of the crew worked hard and faithfully and in both races in which they figured made the best showing they could.

C. E. Fox, 1900.

BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL CREW

BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL BASKET-BALL TEAM

BASKET-BALL

OWING to several drawbacks, which presented themselves shortly after the basket-ball team was formed at the beginning of the term, the team of 1900 has not been as successful as was the team of '99. Out of the four interscholastic games, played with Brighton, Newton, Radcliffe and Cambridge, only the first was won, Brookline scoring 28, Brighton 4.

The game of basket-ball is the one athletic interest in which our girls have an opportunity of coming to the front and competing with other schools. During the last year the team, as a whole, has not been animated by the enthusiasm that would bring it to practice once a week. Now this is too bad! too bad that that one interest should have the word failure written over it, simply because the girls are not enthusiastic enough to spend the time in the "gym" necessary to carry them victoriously through their spring games.

It appears as though the school might support the team to some extent. If we had half the amount of cheering applause and numbers that accompany baseball or football games, it would be splendid. At other schools where the team has played, our opponents have been splendidly supported, and the "gyms" have rung with school cheers. Brookline had to keep silent because there were not enough representatives to make a noise!

The school does not lack material, but a certain amount of coöperation. There are a number of plans that might be offered to bring about the hoped-for result. In the first place each player must have a certain amount of enthusiasm and determination to practice. This practice comes only once a week, and has been considered sufficient in past years to train a successful team. Again Brookline might enter into a league with Newton, Radcliffe '04, Cambridge Latin and Somerville. This series of games would make a season's work.

The award of "B's" in recognition of especial team work will be a great incentive, not only to coöperation, but to individual effort as well; and it is hoped that the appearance of a big "B" of pronounced

color on a white sweater will be still more of an incentive to those who have hitherto shown no earnestness in this game.

Surely the success of the basket-ball team should be considered of as much importance as that of football, for the teams now belong to the same association, and the failure of any part of the organization would naturally lower its standard. Last fall the football team, as usual, had a coach, and should the girls enjoy the same privilege in basket-ball next spring, the results shown would undoubtedly satisfy the most skeptical. FLORENCE M. JUDD, 1901.

OUR SWIMMER

PERHAPS one of the most unusual occurrences of late was the award of the school "B" to Radford McCormick, 1900, who has made such an enviable record for himself in swimming. The "B" was awarded with the unanimous vote of the members of the Athletic Association, and there is no doubt but what McCormick deserved the award. He has been a member of every school swimming team since that organization was founded in the school, and, in addition to this, he has had the honor of being taken twice to New York as a member of the Boston Athletic Association team.

McCormick holds the New England championship for the quarter mile, which he won last year at Riverside. Time, 7.10½ minutes. Some of his other records with his team are :—

In '98 at Winthrop Yacht Club, beat : B. A. A., Hull Yacht Club, and Bunker Hill Yacht Club. In '98 at North End Bath House, Boston, won 10 out of 15 first prizes. On same day, at L Street Bath House, South Boston, won 8 out of 10 prizes.

C. B. MARSHALL, 1900.

THE SAGAMORE

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THE Brookline High School has recently reorganized its Athletic Association in such a way as to admit the girls to its various privileges. This course has been followed by Newton and various other high schools, and has been found to have decided advantages. As the new constitution appears in full on another page of this issue it is unnecessary to go into details here. The document was drawn up by a committee composed of some of the prominent athletes of the school, members of the faculty, and graduates who took an interest in sports when

in the school. It was read in the assembly hall before all the scholars, who voted to accept it, article by article and section by section. There was hardly a dissenting voice until the clause relating to the award of "B's" for good work in the various departments of athletics was reached. The girls wanted a "B" and claimed that since they were to pay their dues and become members of the association the members of the basket-ball team ought to receive a "B" as well as the boys. Some of the latter wanted to exclude the girls entirely, on the ground that it would detract from the value of the "B"; others were willing to confer the letter but wanted it to be of some other color than red. After an extended debate the matter was referred back to the committee, who were given full authority to settle the difficulty. The committee reported that the baseball team should have their customary red "B H," the crew their red "B," and that of the rest only those who should play on the football eleven together with the prize winners in interscholastic events and track athletics should be allowed to wear the coveted red "B." The girls were given a blue "B" which will no doubt look extremely handsome on their white sweaters and prove a strong incentive to good work.

At about the close of the football season our school received an invitation from Hoppy to join a new interscholastic football league. A mass meeting of the boys was held and a few days later it was decided to accept the offer, as there was every indication that the old league was going to pieces. The new league will be more satisfactory than the old because it will consist only of strictly college preparatory schools. English High and Cambridge Manual Training School, which have always had an advantage in the old league on account of the large amount of material from which to choose, will not form a part of the new organization. Under the new order of affairs the schools should be pretty evenly matched and well-contested games should result. The new league will include Brookline High, Hoppy, Cambridge High and Latin, Boston Latin, and Somerville.

Mabelle Armstrong Shepherd, daughter of Mr. Geo. W. Armstrong of Brookline, was born in Boston, Feb. 21, 1870. Nearly all of her life was lived in Brookline. A little more than four years ago she married Mr. Frank E. Shepard of Denver, Colorado, and since then her home has been in that city. There she died on Friday, June 1st. It is a short life if one counts it by the years she walked among us; it is a long one if we add to these years those in which she will remain with us as a memory and an influence. She was so thoughtful of others, so faithful in the performance of duty, so patient in suffering, "so true, so sweet, so simple," that her name, upon the wall of the Brookline High School, may well be to all its students an incentive to lofty thinking and noble living.

Winthrop Fallon, a salesman for J. H. Lane & Co., of New York, who died suddenly in Cleveland on the 10th inst., was born in Boston, Jan. 21, 1880.

He served through the Spanish war in the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, U. S. Vol. Army. He was a youth of great promise, of exemplary habits, and had achieved unusual success in his chosen calling. The business position he occupied is rarely attained until middle life.

The burden of its responsibilities proved too heavy for his young shoulders. He broke down under their great weight and entered into eternal rest. His sunny, genial disposition endeared him to a wide circle of friends.

Extract from Boston Transcript.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Article I. Name.

The name of this Association shall be The Brookline High School Athletic Association.

Article II. Object.

The object of the Association shall be to encourage manly sports, and to see that they are conducted in an honorable, sportsmanlike way, with due regard to the health and scholarship of the participants.

Article III. Jurisdiction.

The Association shall have general jurisdiction over all athletic teams making use of the name of the school.

Article IV. Membership.

All pupils, graduates and teachers of the Brookline High School, together with members of the School Committee, shall be eligible to membership in this Association.

Article V. Meetings.

1. The annual meeting of this Association for the election of officers and to hear reports of officers shall be held on the third Wednesday of September.

2. Special meetings shall be held at the call of the President, the Executive Committee, or upon the written request of ten members.

Article VI. Quorum.

A quorum shall consist of twenty-one members.

Article VII. Officers and Executive Committee.

1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The latter shall be a teacher.

2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and one other to be elected at the annual meeting, together with two advisory members chosen by the above from the list of members of the School Committee or of the graduates of the school.

Article VIII. Duties of Officers.

1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee. He shall appoint all sub-committees not otherwise provided for, and call meetings of the Association and Executive Committee whenever so requested or when in his judgment he may deem it necessary.

2. The Vice-President shall during the absence of the President, perform all the duties of the President as specified in Section 1.

3. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of every meeting of the Association and Executive Committee. He shall conduct all correspondence, except such as may be in the hands of the managers, and shall have charge of and be responsible for all the books and papers of the Association, except those belonging to the Treasurer and his assistants.

4. The Treasurer shall have charge of all money belonging to the Association, shall pay all bills when properly approved, and shall submit a written report of his transactions at the annual meeting of the Association, or whenever called upon to do so by the President or by the Executive Committee.

5. It shall be the duty of the manager and assistant manager to collect all moneys — these moneys shall in all cases be turned over to the Treasurer — and to purchase all supplies upon a written order signed by the Treasurer.

6. The captains of the respective teams shall prepare a schedule of all games.

7. All schedules of games shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for ratification. The Executive Committee shall have general supervision of all matters relating to the Association, not otherwise provided for in this constitution, and shall have power to remove captains and managers by a three-fourths vote.

8. The Executive Committee shall hold at least one meeting each month of the school year.

9. The Executive Committee shall hold a special meeting at the request of three of its members.

10. A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of a majority of its members.

Article IX. Elections.

1. The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and members of the Executive Committee shall hereafter be elected by ballot at the annual September meeting, from signed nomination papers posted at least four days previous to the meeting.

2. Captains shall be elected by ballot within one week of the last game of the season by their respective teams.

3. The election of captains shall not be valid until confirmed by the Executive Committee.

4. The captains shall appoint managers and assistant managers.

5. All vacancies occurring among the officers of the B. H. S. A. A., except in the list of the captains, shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

Article X. Fees.

1. The membership dues of the Association shall be twenty-five cents, payable upon admission to membership and thereafter annually on or before the middle of October.

2. Any member failing to pay his dues shall cease to be a member of the organization.

Article XI. Resignations.

All resignations shall be made in writing to the secretary of the Executive Committee, and shall be acted upon at the next meeting.

Article XII. Eligibility.

1. No one shall be allowed to represent the school in any interscholastic contest unless he is, and intends to be throughout the school year, a bona fide member of his school, taking a full year's work of at least fifteen prepared recitations per week, or its equivalent.

2. No student who at the beginning of the current month is below, on the year's average, the standard required for promotion in his studies, all being averaged together, can take part in any interscholastic contest.

3. In class games the principal shall decide for which class "specials" and "partials" shall compete.

4. Only members of the football team who have played in a League game, members of the crew, including coxswain, who have taken part in an interscholastic race, point-winners in the New England Interscholastic Athletic League, first and second point-winners in the Preparatory School League, and such other individual members of the Association as shall be awarded said honor by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, as a reward for exceptional athletic skill, shall be entitled to wear a red block letter "B."

Only members of the baseball team who have played in a league game shall be entited to wear a red "B H."

Only members of the girls' basket ball team who have taken part in an interscholastic contest shall be entitled to wear a blue "B."

The award of these symbols, except in the cases above mentioned, shall be at the option of and provided by the captains of the respective teams.

The individual awards above referred to shall rest with the Executive Committee.

Article XIII. Suspension and Expulsion.

1. This Association shall have power to punish any member by suspension or expulsion for failure to comply with the articles of this constitution or by-laws, or for any conduct that shall bring discredit upon the Association.

2. The vote for suspension or expulsion shall be by ballot. A two-thirds vote of the members present at a meeting shall be necessary to suspend or expel.

Article XIV. Re-instatement.

Members after expulsion may be re-instated by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a meeting.

Article XV. Amendments.

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Association present and voting, provided notice of the amendment shall have been posted on the bulletins four days before the meeting at which said amendment is to be considered.

By-Laws.

1. This constitution and these by-laws shall be printed in the first number of every volume of The Sagamore.

2. Only members who have played a league game shall be allowed to vote for captain.

3. The locker-room, bath-room and gymnasium in the basement of the High School shall be used afternoons by the various teams under such regulations and restrictions as shall hereafter be formulated and posted. The captains of the teams shall see that these are observed. In case any one wilfully disregards these regulations, he shall be denied the use of the rooms.

KODAK SKETCHES

Athletic interest is an important factor in any school. The spirit of "play up! play up! and play the game!" is a highly desirable spirit to be acquired by the individual pupil, and its effect is at once apparent in many ways in the development of strenuous persistence and a praiseworthy ambition to surpass.

The conditions are highly favorable for developing such a spirit in our School. In the matter of in-door exercise, the systematic training offered by the prescribed gymnastics does much for a pupil, and the many forms from which to choose give a wide range for the preference and needs of the individual.

In regard to out-door sports, few schools are as favored in having a playground immediately accessible and ample in extent. Situated directly in front of our building, extending north and south, flanked on the west by the Brookline Baths and the site of the proposed Gymnasium and Manual Training School, our playground, surrounded by stately trees, presents a very beautiful appearance at this season.

The gymnastic classes, during the spring term, work out of doors, and groups of pupils may then be seen throwing the discus, pitching quoits, passing the medicine ball, running, jumping, vaulting; each group of pupils under the direction of the physical director takes the form of exercise preferred.

Back of the school are courts for tennis and grounds for basket-ball, where, during gymnastic periods, one of these forms of exercise is taken by the young ladies.

In addition to these, the boys and girls are especially favored in the matter of swimming. A very large percentage of the pupils make good use of this privilege, and swimming contests and water polo are full of interest.

The purpose of this brief sketch is not to present the details, but merely to call to mind the points which indicate that the pupils are indeed fortunate in our athletic interests.

P. O. Place.

One of the members of the graduating class, Chas. C. Soule, has just received the well-deserved honor of an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy at Anapolis. Congratulations and hearty good wishes!

Amory Leland accomplished a century run to Providence and back on his bicycle in fifteen hours recently. He stopped fifteen minutes for dinner.

THE ANNUAL OUT-DOOR MEET

THE annual out-door meet was held on the playground Friday, June 8th. Very few of the fellows in the school entered, and those who did turn up had trained very little. Nevertheless the competition was spirited and in the end the meet was thought very successful.

1902 won the greatest number of points and with LeMoyne, Stranahan and Wilbor made a fine showing. 1900 would have won if Marshall had not been disqualified for stepping back to touch his man in the team race. He easily defeated his opponents in the last lap, but 1900 was not allowed the victory, and 1902 came out the winner by two points. Marshall won the hurdles, the 220 yards dash, and the broad jump in fine style, winning fifteen points for his class. The summary follows: —

100-yard dash — Won by C. Barndollar, '01; Thompson, '03, second; Bittenbender, '03, third. Time — 11s.

100-yard low hurdles — Won by Marshall, '00; Strickland, '00, second; Latham, '00, third. Time — 12 2-5s.

220-yard dash — Won by Marshall, '00; C. Barndollar, '01, second; Wilbor, '02, third. Time — 25s.

440-yard run — Won by Wilbor, '02; Dexter, '01, second; J. Barndollar, '03, third. Time — 1m. 7 3-5s.

One mile run — Won by Stranahan, '02; J. Barndollar, '03, second; F. Barndollar, '03, third. Time — 5m. 20s.

Class team races — Won by 1903; 1902, second; 1901, third. Time — 2m. 26 1-5s.

Running broad jump — Won by Marshall, '00; Strickland, '00, second; Hennessy, '01, third. Distance — 19 ft. 2 in.

Hop, step and jump — Won by McNamara, '03; Strickland, '00, second; Bittenbender, '03, third. Distance — 38 ft. 5 in.

High jump — Won by Hennessy, '01; C. Barndollar: '01, second; Holwill, '00, third. Height — 4 ft. 11 3-4 in.

Shot put — Won by Le Moyne, '02; Quigley, '02, second; Dexter, '01, third. Distance — 32 ft. 11 1-2 in.

Hammer throw — Won by Le Moyne, '02; Delano, '03, second; Wilbor, '02, third. Distance — 100 ft. 1 in.

Schedule of points: —

	1902.	1900.	1903.	1901.
100-yard dash	.	.	4	5
100-yard hurdles	.	9	.	.
220-yard dash	1	5	.	3
440-yard run	5	.	1	3
Mile-run	5	.	4	.
Team race	3	.	5	1
Broad jump	.	8	.	1
Hop, step and jump	.	3	6	.
High jump	.	1	.	8
Putting shot	8	.	.	1
Throwing hammer	6	.	3	.
Totals	28	26	23	22

C. N. Holwill, 1900.

GRADUATION

THURSDAY night the following programme was carried out at the High School, Shailer Hall, thereby "closing the book" for the class of 1900:—

MUSIC,
(*a*) Priest's March . . . . . *Mozart*
(*b*) March Pontificale . . . . . *Gounod*
The Orchestra.

ADDRESS, "America in the High School."
Rev. Henry S. Nash, D. D.

Festival Hymn . . . . . *Buck*
The Chorus.

Presentation of Diplomas.
Mr. Prentiss Cummings.

Minuet from Military Symphony.
The Orchestra.

Award of J. Murray Kay Prizes.
Mr. Horace E. Scudder, Litt. D.

Gypsy Round . . . . . *Bucker*
The Chorus.

Award of William H. Lincoln Prizes.
Mr. S. T. Dutton.

"Rejoice for Blessings Round us Fail," from "Ruth" . . . *Gaul*
The Chorus.

PRIZE WINNERS.

J. MURRAY KAY PRIZES.—Elocution.

(*a*) Boy's.—Ten Volumes of American Statesman Series.

Patrick Henry.	Thomas Jefferson.	Daniel Webster.
George Washington.	James Monroe.	Charles Sumner.
Alexander Hamilton.	Andrew Jackson.	

Won by Edward W. Morse, Jr., 1900.

(*b*) Girl's.—Ten volumes of the American Men of Letters.

Washington Irving.	Ralph Waldo Emerson.	William Cullen Bryant.
Henry D. Thoreau.	Edgar Allen Poe.	George William Curtis.
J. Fenimore Cooper.	Noah Webster.	
Margaret Fuller Ossoli.	Benjamin Franklin.	

Won by Florence Ethel Elliott, 1900.

HISTORICAL ESSAY PRIZES.

A.

"Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America." 2 vols.
"The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War."
"Old Virginia and her Neighbors." 2 vols.
Lowell's "Political Essays."
Lowell's "Democracy and Other Addresses."

Won by Edward W. Morse, Jr., 1900.

B.

"Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America." 2 vols.
"The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War."
"Old Virginia and her Neighbors." 2 vols.
"John and Abigail Adams's Familiar Letters."

Won by Laura Noble Whitney, 1900.

WILLIAM H. LINCOLN PRIZES.— For excellence in

English, won by Wilhelmina C. Morlock, 1900.
French, won by Consuelo Beard, 1900.
Latin, won by Charles L. Chandler, 1900.
Physics, won by Robert E. Blakeslee, 1901.
Mathematics, won by Ruth R. Blodgett, 1901.

NEWS NOTES

Marian Richards, '98, receives a diploma from the Normal School of Gymnastics.

Louise Parker, special '96, has just graduated from the Emerson School of Oratory.

Mrs. Norton is about to leave us. We are parting with some of our most valuable instructors.

The annual reception of Nu Chapter Gamma Delta Psi was held Saturday, June 9th. The matrons were: Mrs. Strickland, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Nesbitt.

Charles Edward Fox, 1900, and Louis Farley, 1901, were successful in making the "all-interscholastic" eight, and rowed against the Weld and the Millstreams June 18th.

We congratulate Miss Florence Judd upon her election to the captaincy of the basket-ball team for 1901.

Mr. Place is to terminate his connection with our school at this point. We are losing in him a most energetic and faithful teacher.

A few of those who patronize the Bath House are at a loss to explain a sign that is put upon the sides of the tank. It reads thus :—

" Do not run on the walk."

In spite of the damp weather and the flat condition of a couple of strings, the Mandolin Club covered itself with glory at the Prize Declamation contest. Let us hope they will soon appear again.

The results of the class games in baseball may be summed up briefly as follows : Winning team, 1901. Cahill, c. ; Nesbitt, p. ; Dexter, 1st ; Scripture, 2d ; Hennessy, short ; Underhill, 3d ; Viles, l.f. ; Furfey, c.f. ; Benting, r.f.

Florence Adams, '98, is graduating from Miss Wheelock's Kindergarten Training School ; Helena Clancy, '97, and Marian Holden, '97, from Miss Garland's Kindergarten Training Class, and Grace Farquhar, '97, from Miss Symond's School for Training of Kindergartners.

Mr. Dutton's resignation from the position of Superintendent of Schools will go into effect shortly. He is to accept an important office of trust in Columbia College. His departure will cause not a little sorrow to his numerous friends who have known him during his many years of faithful service in the Brookline Public Schools.

The exhibition at the Bath House Friday afternoon proved to be a drawing card. The Humane Society certificate was won by " Jim " Cook, and the Channing-Chase medal was easily captured by " Rad " McCormick. Dr. Street's term of instruction in swimming came to an end the same afternoon. His absence will be greatly regretted.

The following graduates of the B.H.S. are taking college degrees :

Harvard — Sam Lewis, Fred Talbot, Spalding Coffin, Herbert Hirshberg.

Technology — Edward Bugbee.

Smith — Pamelia Adams, May Whitcomb, Emily Locke.

Williams — Philip Dunbar (class orator), Chauncey Seaver.

We were extremely pleased to hear that Miss Edith Kellogg, '00, passed the entrance examinations for Bryn Mawr with flying colors. Although but three subjects were required, she passed in all of the eight that she offered.

Great credit is due to the untiring efforts of the Shepard boys, whose hard work at the beginning of the season did so much to get THE SAGAMORE upon its feet again. We hope that next year's "Board" will follow their example.

Carroll Perkins made the Harvard Varsity Mandolin Club. This honor was the result of his careful work with the Freshman organization.

The Historical Collection has been enriched by the addition of a part of Benjamin Franklin's Electrical Apparatus. This consists of a most interesting cylinder of glass 30 inches long by 18 inches in diameter, mounted upon an axis. This cylinder, forming the basis of a machine for generating frictional electricity, was a duplicate purchased by Franklin at the time that his cylindrical machine was built, to be ready in case of accident. It remained in his possession for some time and finally came into the hands of Mr. E. S. Ritchie. After adorning the philosophical rooms of the well-known firm of E. S. Ritchie & Sons for some forty years, this piece of apparatus, upon the withdrawal of the above firm from the manufacture of school apparatus, was presented to the High School and will henceforth rest in a suitable case provided for the purpose in the upper corridor.

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